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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 192 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1913. ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
15th ,, 1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
22nd ,, 8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
29th ,, 15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
6th Dec. 22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
13th ,, 29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
20th ,, 27th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
1914.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
3rd Jan. 10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
17th ,, 24th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,, 7th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,, 21st ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,, 7th March.	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
14th ,, 21st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
28th ,, 4th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
11th ,, 18th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,, *29th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
2nd May 9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA", 6,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.		
,, LONDON . .	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.		

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	19th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kanoshita.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar.....
Clifford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	488	802
Liverpool ..	605	957	412	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	994	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

26.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DUMRA	1695,	Th. 16th Oct.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2185,	Fri. 17th Oct.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 20th Oct.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th October, calling at Musact, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "PUTIALA" 2,998, tons, on Tuesday, 21st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mehomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PUNDUA	3305	Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA	.. 3418	,, 27th Nov.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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Bombay.

15th October, 1913.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss o Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kat hiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay 296

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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

306—3½

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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AND GREASES.
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THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The "Daily Telegraph," London, in its report of the British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwoods exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer, and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures, and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quarter tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament, other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductors instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "guard" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave—surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaacs Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well-known to need description. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and following the idea out to its natural development built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few the barless frame, by means of which the break in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the "Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Sole Agents for Broadwood Pianos.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
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FIRE LIFE

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the sure characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of a thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthener Pianos.

WANTED

A LADY with previous experience, having MACHINE of her own desires to secure post of a TYPIST apply to No. 91, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0599

A EUROPEAN LADY on the Apollo Bunder can offer excellent accommodation to Bachelors. E. L. and Fans. Also supplies meals outside. English table a speciality. Apply Box 84, "Bombay Chronicle." 0574

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WANTED—A post by experienced European nurse, as nurse, lady's maid or companion. Good needlewoman. Good testimonials.—Apply M. VICKERS, Belgraves Terrace, Karachi.

WANTED—NURSERY Governess for Saharanpur, pure European, French preferred, 2 children aged 8 and 6. Salary Rs. 45.—Reply with testimonials to MRS. DEWAR, Pilibhit.

WANTED end of November—Pure European Nurse, for two children, two and nearly four. Must be good needlewoman.—Apply giving full particulars, wages required and name of reference in India to Mrs. GOODFELLOW, Meerut.

WANTED—Experienced Lady's Ayah. Goanese preferred, good needlewoman. Hills this winter.—Apply enclosing copies of testimonial to MRS. GERVERS, Dagshai.

WANTED—A first Cornet player for the Band of the 130th K. G. O. Baluchis (J. R.) Mohamedan preferred.—Apply with testimonials to the BAND PRESIDENT, 130th K.G.O. Baluchis (J.R.), Multan.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED European House-keeper, good salary, free board and lodging.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY General Nawabzada OBAIDULLA KHAN, C.S.I., Bhopal, C.I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent MOTOR DRIVER. Good reference. Willing to start on moderate salary. Apply to Motor Driver, care of The "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED in November, by thoroughly reliable English Nurse, a charge for Voyage Home in return for part payment 2nd B. fare P. & O. from Bombay or Karachi. Apply Mrs. SMITH, care of Capt. A. A. SMITH, "Abergeldie," Simla.

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...ED—A Secretary for the Munici... Board, Lakhimpur, on a salary ...p. m. rising to Rs. 100. Prefer... given to graduates possessing ...perience. Apply with testi... PANDIT MOHAN LAL ..., LL.B., Chairman, Muni... ...khimpur, Dt. Kheri.

WANTED

WANTED—NURSE, desirous of coming to India, would give her services as nurse to children, or lady's maid, in return for passage. Could leave England any time.—All particulars on application MRS. MILLS, Staff College, Quetta.

WANTED post by European Nurse, Good references, trustworthy. Boys preferred, from two to six. Teaches French and English. Disengaged end of October. Allanabad preferred.—Apply "A" c/o MRS. NORMAN, Knollswood Lodge, Simla, E.

WANTED—A. B. Sc. for a High School in the Panjab. Two Assistant Engineers or Senior Supervisors, for canal work. 2 Stenographers, pay up to Rs 60. One Assistant Surgeon, for a State in Rajputana.—Apply to THE NEW ENGAGEMENT BUREAU, Employment Agents, Delhi. Stamps must accompany for reply.

WANTED on 12th December next a Matriculate or School Final 2ND ASSISTANT MASTER for the Talukdari Girassia School, Godhra. Must be fond of games. Pay Rs. 20—2—30 by annual increments, if services satisfactory. Apply, stating age with testimonials, to

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
Rewa-Kantha, Godhra.

WANTED—A competent and thoroughly capable Record-keeper for the Maharaja Khas Secretariat Office, Bikaner State. Those only who are expert in the work and can overhaul old records and devise a sound system for the future in accordance with recognised methods need apply, with copies of testmonials, to THE HOME MEMBER OF COUNCIL. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications.

WANTED—Application for appointments from 1st December, 1913, as Coaching and Goods clerks in the Traffic Audit Department.

Pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 p. m. according to qualifications.

Men with experience of Railway Traffic Audit Work only need apply.

Applicants should state their age, present rate of pay and salary expected.

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WANTED for the Hindu College, Delhi, One Professor of English on Rs. 150 —10—200.

One Professor of Mathematics on Rs. 125 —10—175.

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Principal.

WANTED—Twelve good and accurate SURVEYORS immediately for Survey of Nazul lands in the Berar Division for periods varying from 3 to 6 months on a consolidated salary at Rs. 60 per mensem. They will also be required to plot the surveys. They will receive actual joining expenses up to the respective District Head Quarters and from thence to the towns where the surveys are required up to the limit prescribed by Civil Service Regulations. These will be paid only on the satisfactory completion of 2 months' actual service. If any be found incompetent, he will lose all rights to both travelling expenses and pay.

Each Surveyor will enter into an agreement to serve the prescribed time. Application with testimonials should be forwarded so as to reach the Commissioner, Berar, by the 20th October, 1913.

B. P. STANDEN,
Commissioner, Berar.

Dated Amraoti Camp, the 7th Oct. 1913.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.

B W. M. GLEN KENNY, I.P.A. C., 7 yrs. Playing show chukkers. Should make 1st class polo pony, owner unable continue training. Open to vet. exam. Rs. 1,500.—Apply CAPT. VAUGHAN, R.A., Mess, Jubbulpur.

FOR SALE—John's Condition Powder, for Horses. Rupees two per tin—AGRA MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FOR SALE—16-20 H. P. Cylinder Sunbeam MOTOR CAR in first class order and condition. Rs. 4,500 or offer. Owner gone Home. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR HOUSEHOLD requisites and decorative goods as well as for BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, and other presents don't forget to visit Indo-Foreign Agency, opposite Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0600

FOR SALE—OWNER TRANSFERRED TO EGYPT—C. B. (Kathiawar Geld). 14-2, 8 yrs. Winner 2nd prize Bangalore Horse Show, 13. Trained charger, good jumper, very fast and sure across country. Excellent after pig. Perfect trapper. Sound. Must be sold immediately, Rs. 600. Apply to Lt. P. D. CAREY, Station Vety. Hospital, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—20 H. P. Flanders Car 2 Seater 1912, lately painted grey with blue lines, English windscreen, hood and steps, electric side, tail and dash lamps, acetylene head lamps. Stepney wheel, large tool box with tools jack etc. Dual ignition H. T. Magneto. Tyres good. 25 miles to gallon. Very fast, in excellent running order. Rs. 2,500 offers considered.

Apply A. E. BOYD, Sind Club, Karachi.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—IN splendid condition very STYLISH MOTOR CAR, and English built mail Phaeton and Landau. Apply personally Dr. E. M. MODI, Meher Buildings, Tardeo, any day at 9 a.m. 0601

FOR SALE—1 D.B.C.F. under lever 577 Rifle firing 73 grs. cordite, 520 grs. bullet, in wooden box and 20 rounds ammunition, in good condition, Rs. 85—Apply to CAPT. H. MAY, 92nd Battery, R.F.A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—One Double Poled Mess Tent, inside measurements 28 ft. by 16 ft. with division ourtains and durries, in excellent repair. Price Rs. 500. Open to offers. Carriage paid by goods train within 1,000 miles of Quetta. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Quetta.

FOR SALE—TOURNAMENT POLO PONIES. Property of Capt. Manderson 3rd Horse, on furlough. JANET, Br. W. M. 8 years, up to 12½st., played by owner in tournaments for the last 2 years, very handy and easy to play, Rs. 1,800.

Property of Lt. G. Gray, 3rd. Horse.

2. EPHESTEN, b. cb. m. aged, first class, fast handy pony, and up to 12½ st. Rs. 1,500.

Also AUDACITY, ch. w. m. aged, trained cavalry charger, reached Kadir final this year, Rs. 800.

Apply to Lt. G. GRAY, 3rd. Horse, Meerut.

FOR SALE—Two Gold Medal Hot Water Saddle Boilers 27" by 14" by 14" by 3-8" for Wood fuel with approximate heating capacity for 600 or 700 feet of 4 Inch piping, complete with furnace fittings consisting of fire bars, bearers, dead plate damper, and soot doors. Cost in England £9-18. Brand new. Can be seen at the Public Works Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras, at any time betwee 10-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., Saturdays 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to:—

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent,
Public Works Stores Division.

Madras, 1st October, 1913.

470 D. B. Hammerless, H. V. Rifle, by William Evans, in case with all implements and a few rounds. Condition as new, Rs. 750.

One D. B. Magazine 256 Mannlicher in case with few rounds, perfect order, Rs. 120.

Apply to MRS. PHELPS, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba.

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie, fully furnished. Excellent situation, overlooking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET.—THE top floor of MALDON HOUSE in Marine Lines, Minton tile flooring throughout. Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs and best Sanitary arrangements, good Servants quarters and Stabling for a Carriage and Horse. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE third and fourth floor of WELLINGTON HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER. Airy and commodious—wide verandahs and large open TERRACE with a panoramic view of Bombay. Each floor may be had separately. This is one of the best houses in the Apollo Bunder locality. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—FROM 1st January or probably sooner, the CABINS in Middle Colaba, an Upper-storied airy Bungalow with stable. Each floor may be had separately. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A GOOD FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on ESPLANADE ROAD, occupied for many years by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving into more desirable premises. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE first floor of ALEXANDRA HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.

Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0594

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at Messrs. Framjee and Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy's Office No. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, on 20th October, 1913, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upon 30th June, 1913.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring but eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor.

VASANJEE MONJEE,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. F. W. GAUTRAY, of Bombay, Mauritius Inhabitants, has contracted to sell to our clients the good-will, stock-trade, and outstandings of his business and firm of the Phono Exchange carried on by him at Church Gate Street in Bombay. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said business and firm by way of sale mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before SATURDAY, next, the 18th instant, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1913.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTIC E.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS desiring to occupy land at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green for the season 1913-14 are requested to make payment of the Season Ground Rent due on the plots by the 20th October, 1913, The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 20th October, 1913, any plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.

Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

STREET ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TENDERS for the INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS in.

(1) North Beach Road
(2) Linghi Chetty Street
(3) Poonamalli High Road
(4) Arunachella Naick Road
(5) Whannell Road
(6) Whites Road
(7) Pycroft Road.

will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 9th December, 1913.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in currency notes.

Printed Forms of Tender, Contract, Specification, etc., in duplicate and one set of plans may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 15 per set which will not be returned.

JAMES R. COATS, B. Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Madras, 9th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

Temporary Appointments in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar.

OWING to shortage of establishment in the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces and Berar it is proposed to appoint four Temporary Engineers and four Temporary Upper Subordinates. Applications for these posts are invited.

2. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar, at Nagpur. The rate of pay which the applicant is prepared to accept and his age last birthday must be stated. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned must be enclosed.

3. Selected applicants will, before appointment, be required to interview, at thir own expense, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation or Buildings and Roads, at Nagpur, and no appointment will be made without such interview. Appointments will be up to the 28th February 1914, in the first instance, and extensions will be granted as found necessary in the interests of Government. All men appointed will be required to sign a form of Temporary Service Declaration, a copy of which will be enclosed when arrangements for the interview referred to above are made.

4. Applicants who are at present in service must submit their applicantions through the head of the office in which they are employed.

5. Applicantions will be received at Nagpur up the 25th October, 1913.

R. H. TICKELL,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Public Works Departments,
Central Provinces.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. **To-night!** Tel. No. 1271

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.

DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. | EQUINE HERO.

Two fine thrilling Dramas.

Also Every Night from 8-15, to 9-30, only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**

Do not Miss this Chance.

PRIZE SHOWS *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

300

NOTICES:

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERSERVICE COMPANY will commence to run their daily service of mail motors from Vathar from the morning of 6th October, 1913, starting at 7-15 a.m., Passengers wishing to reserve seats on cars from Vathar, please write to the Company's Office or Messrs. Frenchman and Co., Mahableshwar, and Passengers requiring Cars from Poona please write to the Company's Office, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, or to our Agents:

Messrs. FRENCHMAN & CO.,
Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1913, for the supply of the articles noted, below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

B. Miscellaneous country stores,
C. Miscellaneous English stores,
D. Stationery and paper,

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payments of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4 Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany, each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Fast Express. H.M.	Down. North-Western Express. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express. H.M.	Up. North-Western Fast Express. H.M.
21-0	21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8-30	6-45
23-30	6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	.. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	.. Arr.	Saharanpur .. Dep.	23-5	..
9-7	.. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	.. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	.. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: (Pictures only) : 10

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
Is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste,
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT ?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us,
and this week is their last

ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS,
What more could be desired ?.

AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES F. P. COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, at the risk of the owners the following F. P. bales of cotton somewhat damaged by fire and water:—

25 bales F. P. cotton forming part of the consignment of 118 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colaba Inv. No. 16, R. R., No. 2141 of 10th January, 1913, consigned by Nemichand to Jawaharmal.

21 bales F. P. cotton forming part of 60 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colaba Inv. No. 17 R. R. 2142 of 10-1-13, consigned by Kalyanmall to Gadmal G.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Oct., 1913.

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of PHOTO and DRAWING-MATERIALS PICTURE POST CARDS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, and SHOP FURNITURE CHUBB'S SAFE etc., lying in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Insolvents Situate Opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 16th Inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.) the remaining Photo and Drawing materials Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Shop furniture. Such as chairs, Tables, show cases cupboards, Chubb's safe with stand and etc., in Small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 3rd November, next at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Tricumji Hirachand, such as copper and brass pots pictures and looking glasses, photo monuts and picture moulding globe lamps, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentions pearls on WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1 String	Pearls	17	Chows	30¼	
1	,, ,,	19	,,	27 13/16	
1	,, ,,	20	,,	27	
1	,, ,,	21	,,	24 13/16	
1	,, ,,	21	,,	23¼	
1	,, ,,	21	,,	21½	
1	,, ,,	22	,,	21 3/8	
1	,, ,,	22	,,	21	
1	,, ,,	23	,,	20 3/8	
1	,, ,,	23	,,	18 7/8	
2	,, ,,	48	,,	36 7/8	
1	,, ,,	24	,,	18½	
2	,, ,,	50	,,	34 5/8	
4	,, ,,	112	,,	60 3/8	
2	,, ,,	56	,,	30	
4	,, ,,	116	,,	57¾	
2	,, ,,	60	,,	27½	
3	,, ,,	96	,,	39¾	
6	,, ,,	204	,,	78½	
3	,, ,,	102	,,	36	
7	,, ,,	245	,,	79¾	

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DE DION MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of H. K. Suntoke Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee Haji Mussa Arbi and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. J. Meherally and Co., Agents, The District Motor Service Co., Ld.

1 De Dion Single Cylinder Motor Car No. 2510.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The storm from the Bay crossed the Coast near Sambalpur, its movements appear rather in a northerly than a westerly direction and it is improbable that it will give much rain in the western districts of Central Provinces, Central India, or the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, south-east Central Provinces, Konkan, north, Bombay-Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras-Deccan and north Madras coast; fairly general in Lower Burma and Malabar and Local in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal and south-east Madras. The Chief amounts are. Port Blair one and a half inches; Slipper Island and Bassein, one; Victoria Point, four; Calcutta, one; Balasore, False Point and Cuttack, two; Chaibassa, one and a half; Chanda and Meermugoa, one; Ratangiri, one and a half; Karwar, four; Poona, three-quarters; Gulbarga, one and a half; Mercara, two; Mangalore, three; Kurnool and Kalingapatam, two; Gopalpur, three.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; night temperature is also below the average at Ambala and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are overcast in the extrem eastern districts but clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at most places. The minimum is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in large defect Maximum temperature is slightly above the average; the minimum is lower than usual at Dessa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 1.18" and Raipur 0.35" of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud persists. The air is damper in the area of rainfall but drier elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess ni the minimum at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy; Bombay has had 0.14", Ratnagiri 1.47", Morgumao 1.18" and Karwar 4.40". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature during day remains below the average in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Ahmednagar has had 0.42", Poona 0.82", Sholapur 0.28", Bijapur 0.54", Belgaum 0.34", Nizamabad 0.19" and Hyderabad 0.10. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at most places. Temperature during day has fallen and is now below the average at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and heavy with thunder and lightning on the west Coast. Light to moderate showers have fallen in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the south Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in the Madras Deccan, the Carnatic, on the north Madras Coast and in the extreme south. The important falls are 4.40 at Karwar and 3.40" at Mangalore. Seas are rough at Mangalore and Colombo. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded over the Peninsula and on the west Coast where weather remains somewhat unsettled. The disturbance in the Central Provinces has intensified and has caused moderately heavy rain and heavy cloud in the eastern districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 14th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	87.3	69.0	77	0.00		—0.01
Jask	92.3	78.8	71	0.00		—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	97.3	77.1	52	0.00		—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.3	62.5	44	10.28		+5.55
Rawalpindi	85.9	55.6	63	0.26	24.73	+2.08
Lahore	90.4	55.7	56	18.09		×2.87
Sirsa	92.8	58.0	46	17.84		+6.61
Ambala	93.5	55.9	45	28.21		+4.66
Delhi	93.0	66.8	40	13.66		—0.95
United Provinces						
Agra	97.0	65.0	30	7.39		—17.32
Mainpuri	97.8	63.1	36	10.66		—13.45
Jhansi	97.1	71.0	20	9.64		—25.42
Cawnpore	96.1	69.5	42	18.82		—14.39
Allahabad	94.6	74.5	74	22.36		—13.23
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	95.6	59.8	44	3.31		×1.05
Karachi	90.0	69.0	66	12.01		+5.88
Ajmer	93.6	63.2	54	11.16		+7.79
Jaipur	96.7	60.6	30	12.71		—9.10
Kotah	96.6	69.6	28	15.62		—10.65
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	68.5	38	38.37		+25.04
Dwarka	89.8	80.2	52	17.35		×3.66
Veraval	101.1	71.3	43	24.55		—7.40
Rajkot	98.6	66.3	35	28.56		+2.90
Bhavnagar Para.	98.0	68.8	43	35.95		+16.13
Surat	95.9	70.1	79	37.64		—2.22
Ahmedabad	101.6	71.7	38	35.61		+6.74
Deesa	99.3	69.4	30	35.15		+11.24
Neemuch	92.9	58.0	30	23.89		—3.55
Indore	92.6	63.6	29	36.48		×5.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	65.3	36	30.39		—20.91
Saugor	90.3	70.6	24	22.92		—19.96
Hoshangabad	91.6	71.4	52	36.31		—9.89
Khandwa	90.7	71.1	23	38.15		×10.27
Akola	89.2	68.0	59	26.79		—2.48
Amraoti	87.2	70.3	44	0.08	35.01	×4.98
Nagpur	90.1	70.3	38	43.55		—0.55
Chanda	88.0	71.5	89	1.18	52.29	×3.83
Raipur	88.7	73.6	84	0.35	36.03	—9.09
KONKAN						
Bombay	87.1	76.7	83	0.14	70.96	+1.32
Ratnagiri	85.8	72.9	90	1.47	71.76	—25.95
Mormugao	81.0	74.7	97	1.18	94.71	—7.31
Karwar	77.7	74.0	95	1.40	99.77	—14.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	72.1	46	15.10		—4.96
Ahmednagar	84.6	68.5	85	0.42	22.60	+3.61
Poona	81.0	68.8	87	0.82	25.42	+3.05
Sholapur	87.8	71.1	86	0.28	13.00	—11.75
Bijapur	85.2	69.8	86	0.54	?	?
Belgaum	81.3	67.5	90	0.34	37.01	—3.83
Aurangabad	82.9	72.5	31	0.05	21.94	—2.91
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	87. 4	71.2	88 0.19	38.55	+1.73
Hyderabad	85.8	71.2	81	0.10	16.28	—9.30
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	72.3	95	3.49	104.58	—7.50
Calicut	80.2	75.1	87	0.48	96.19	+2.99
Cochin	84.7	77.7	79	0.09	78.81	+0.92
Colombo	84.0	75.0	84	0.20	18.19	—7.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	75.7	91	0.50	30.36	+4.31
Bellary	84.0	72.3	89	0.24	11.34	—1.41
Cuddapah	91.5	72.0	77	0.66	18.40	—3.57
Madras	89.5	72.5	75	..	14.57	—5.10
Bangalore	76.8	66.3	92	0.02	19.01	—4.26
Coimbator	78.4	71.3	85	0.21	6.47	—1.70
Trichinopoly	92.1	72.8	71	..	10.61	—4.00
Negapatam	93.2	75.7	70	..	14.15	+1.07

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENTCOLABA, OBSERVATORY,
BOMBAY, 13th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	..	inches	29.695
Temperature of Air	..	degrees	81.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	,,	76.9
Dew Point	..	,,	75.2
Relative humidity of Air	..	,,	0.817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	8.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees	87.1
Minimum do. do.	..	,,	75.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	NNE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles	172
Fall of Rain	..	inches	0.15
Total fall during month	..	,,	2.35
Do. do. year	..	,,	70.96

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th October. 0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th October 1913 was 29.925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of waters at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time					
	Oct.		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Wed.	15	m	11	6	•	26	11
			11	43	a	27	10
Thurs.	16	m	11	32		26	11
Fri.	17	m	0	14		28	1
		m	11	59		26	9
Satur.	18	m.	0	46		28	0
			0	27	a	26	5
Sun.	19	m	1	20		27	8
			0	57	a	25	10
Mon.	20	m	1	58		27	2
			1	31	a	25	3

1913	Low water						
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				Depth on sill.	
	Oct.		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Wed.	15	m	4	19		18	2
			5	32	a	16	1
Thurs.	16	m	5	30		18	2
			5	37	a	15	9
Fri.	17	m	6	1		18	6
			6	3	a	15	8
Satur.	18	m	6	33		19	0
			6	39	a	15	9
Sun.	19	m	7	6		19	8
			6	55	a	16	1
Mon.	20	m.	7	41		20	5
			7	33	a	16	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m
16. (Thurs.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m
17. (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 15m
18. (Satur.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m
19. (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m
20. (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 13m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct.	7th.	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	,,	15th	1h	36.9m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	,,	23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	,,	30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

NEW SOLICITORS,

The following students are declared to have passed the Examination of Attorneys of the High Court:—

Framroze Jemshedji Ginwalla, Mahomedally Nazerally Chaiwalla Krishnalal Mansuklal Munshi.

When you go visiting—don't bowe a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13

Consols 2½ %	72 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28½
Rentes 3 %	87⅝
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	28½
,, 2 months hence	28 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—no sellers	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.,	4½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3-8
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

Neill Brothers Report,—
"Too much Rain in Texas.
Stocks of goods are Diminishing.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 14.

THE PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market presented a firm tone and a rise of about annas two was noticed during the course of the day.

The Market opened at Rs. 95 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-2 for 31st October delivery. A fair amount of business was booked.

Ready paper was placed at about anna one less than the rate ruling for forward delivery.

SHARES.

There was no doing in shares for forward delivery to-day, however a few transactions for cash were reported.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 65-4 and Telephones at Rs. 74.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 184.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares were quoted at Rs. 21-4.

Tata Hydro Ordinarys were placed at Rs. 1,047-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	30,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier good biz done.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Easy
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry

Mid. American	7·55 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·10 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·16	7·03
N. D.	7·08	6·95
D. J.	7·08	6·95
J. F.	7·08	6·95
F. M.	7 08	6·95
M. A	7.08	6·95
A. M	7.08	6·95
M. J	7 08	6 95
J. J.	7·05	6 93
J. A.		6·90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	23,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·03	7·03
N. D.	6·95	6·95
D. J.	6·95	6·95
J. F.	6·95	6·95
F. M.	6 95	6.96
M. A.	3 95	6.96
A. M.	6·95	6·96
M. J.	6 95	6·96
J. J.	6·93	6·94

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 14.

Liverpool market is 12 to 13 points down or is worse by about 4 points. Business is good deal restricted and operators with both Bull and Bear views are at present inclined to hold their hands pending some more definite information.

Messrs. Neill Brothers report too much rains in Texas and further add that stocks of manufatured goods are diminishing. It so there will be a full demand of cotton from all quarters, but the present hushed and expectant attitude of the market presages the calm before the storm which may come shortly with either too much rain or with killing frost.

The consumption of American cotton is bound to be limited by an insufficient supply, and as a result of exhaustion prices eventually will be much higher. But at present the American cotton markets need new factor to pull the market out of the rut.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Sept. 13.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls may occur in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 71½; Copper Braziers £88; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13; value.

Arrivals.—Strathgyle, Bassano Brinkburn, Strathearn.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53: Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-ship. 53; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed. Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 48; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 46½; Oct.-Nov.; Dunkirk Buyers, quiet but steady.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,650,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-2; Oct.-Nov.; nearest value quiet but steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-10½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiter nothing much doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3; nominal Jan.-March; nothing doing. German Beet-root 88°, 9-11½; sellers October; flat and easier. 9-11½; sellers May; E. A. R. & similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-11½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; higher prices asked but very little biz. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; October; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; October; value. Java Sugar unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata 43½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg done quiet but steady.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Oct.-Nov.; Hull value dull.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,650
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	65-4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	16510
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25.	..	6	28–8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	1¼	1-4
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	6¼	19
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	9%	57–8
Standard Bank P. Alli-		6%	48
Standard Bank P.	..	8	48
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	Jan.-Aug.	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		17
Punjab National Bank	..	10%	175
EXCHANGEG BANKS			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7%	£19
£12 B	do.	7%	£18–10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug.	£4	$873
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	$4.8
National Bank of £12	Sep.Marc	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	910
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	7
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	10
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	165
Bo Dying and M, Co.,	..	25	67
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	500-XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	235
Central India	May.-Nov.	65	1937–8
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	650
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	30	1400
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	40	670
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	105-4
Crimbhoy	do.	10	222–8
David	May.-Nov.	20	527–8
Edward Sasson	..	8	180
Emperor Edward	..	25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	340
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,470
Finlay Mills.	..	7–8	320
Gold Mohur.	..	25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	600
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	105
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	10
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	120
Jewraj Baloo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nill	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May.-Nov.	45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	735-XD
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,280
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,280
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	2,160
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,075
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nill	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2075
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	220
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	990
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7	147
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	Apl.	Yr.50	85½
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June.-Dec.	250	4,000
S. Maharatta	Nov.	..	85
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1350
Sun	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O	10	275
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1555
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	12
Union Mill	..	Nil.	3
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil.	435
	..	Nil.	635
Western India	Sep.	45	675
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabhpty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.&M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130D
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	700
Khangaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	855
New Berar	Oct.	35	520-D
New Price of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	135

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6½	6603
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces R llway Rs. 75	Jan.-July.	4	91–8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	115
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	115
ind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		142
Kapti valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	7½	570
Umedabads Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	131

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	Nil.	150
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil.	15
Bamankua	..	..	4
Barkbay Bath	..	..	
Badham Pile	..	2	9
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	45
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.	..	15	730
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. (P / O)	Feb.-Aug.	6% / 5%	171 / 184
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	900
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	500
Bombay Steam O	Mar.-Sep.	6%	220
Navigation Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	265
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	27½
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	8	455
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	..
Emprire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	..	110
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 / 1½	530 / 30
Indian Cotton Oil Company. (O New 100 / O Issue 75 / P .....100)	June	7% / .. / .. / Oct.-July	105 / 80 / 200 / ..
John Roberts & Co.'	July.	10%	182
Jost' Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July.	..	108
Marks & Co.,	..	10	101
Marsland Pre Co., OO	..	Nil.	80
Marsland Price Co., P.	..	7%	74
Napier Hotel Co.,	May	Rs. 3½

POONA RACES.

RETROSPECT OF SEASON, 1913.

TOTES AND OFFICIALS.

Although the *coup de grace* was administered to the Poona Racing Season of 1913, last Saturday and each of the fifteen race days have been fully commented upon, there is plenty to interest one in the impressions remaining and opinions formed by a mental glance back at the last ten weeks' experiences. There is a deal one could say which would perhaps have no beneficial effect, but enough remains which, even if it is considered to flavour of pessimism, should be brought forward in the hope that it will meet with due consideration and subsequent amelioration.

First and foremost, the manner in which the Western India Turf Club cater for and look to the public—and it is as well to point out here that the concern is essentially in the interests of the public as a whole rather than a private money-making scheme. If at times matters are discussed which are of a private nature, the public have every right to be placed in possession of facts which concern the actual racing. The disqualification or suspension of any person is certainly posted on the notice board but this should also be done whenever an enquiry has been held even if no drastic steps have been taken. Failing this, we are left to presume that many instances of inconsistency are allowed to pass unnoticed, when in reality a very searching cross-examination may have taken place. Obviously discontent must be felt if there is no assurance that every effort is being made to make the sport as clean as possible.

This brings us to the chief point, the attitude of the Club officials towards the public, on whom they really depend, and also towards the small owner. For so many years did the officials work without any interruption or without giving any thought to outside feeling that there grew unmistakable signs of aloofness and that superiority which does not allow of open criticism. This eventually became a matter of course, one felt almost like a favoured person to be allowed into the scared precincts at all and people shivered under the icy stare of the Secretary who in reality was nothing more than a paid servant at the expense of those who patronised the enclosures. There was nobody to question their decisions, no power to force them to look into suspicious cases and in fact they made, cancelled or altered rules according to how they thought fit. Admitted that it is partly with the object last named that the Stewards are appointed but, as mentioned before, it is surely their duty to those who support them to give them an insight into more of the inner workings. They pay a substantial enough entrance fee and ten per cent. is deducted from all the money they speculate, yet they neither know what those who get some of it do in return or what happens to the surplus. Where the Tote is in vogue in certain parts of Australia a detailed account of receipts and expenditure is periodically published, and a leaf might be taken out of their book for our edification. As long as the passion for gambling is gratified, people will stand much, but apathetic as they may be the publicity given to a couple of cases this season shews that there is a growing inclination to stand out for one's rights. However true, adverse criticism is never palatable but none the less necessary at times, and instead of it being resented steps should be taken to remedy the evil. Perfect morality is next door to impossible on a race course, but one can go very near it if correct methods are employed, and one of the essentials is for the Club to act in harmony with those they cater for and not be above taking a few hints from the many who make a close study of the sport and are very bit as knowledgable as they. Military officers are as likely to know the ropes as well as others, and vice versa, and if they can spare the time they should be prepared to give there is nothing against them practically monopolising the various positions; but let the public see and feel that they are doing so and shewing good results. The casual race-goer finds a course about as perfect as care can make it, a well-tended and conveniently laid out enclosure with a spacious stand from which he gets an admirable view of the horses all the way round. To him there is nothing left to be desired as he sees none of the red tape of officialdom, is indifferent to the percentage of which he is mulcted as he would be to a waiter's tip, and is not sufficiently a student of form to realise whether he has had a run for his money, or been robbed as deliberately as if his pocket had been picked. This is the light side of it, but racing in the true sense is a far more serious affair, in fact a regular business at which many earn a livelihood. Such being the case, there is no limit to the strictness of the rules, the rigidity with which they must be adhered to, the attention that must be devoted to it by those who accept office and the care with which they are selected.

THE TOTALISATOR.

For and away the most arduous and difficult task is to suppress the evils unfortunately associated to a certain extent with the Sport of Kings, and continual experiment are made the world over with this object in view. The most drastic we have ever experienced in this country was when Lord Sydenham's scheme of abolishing bookmakers came into force. One does not question the fact that he forced the Totalisator upon us with the full conviction that it would do away with a great deal of the mal-practices, and to further curb the gambling spirit he cut the number of race days down to fifteen. At the time it was felt that as he himself was not a lover of sport and as those who sat with him when contemplating the move were not *au fait* with the niceties of racing it would have been more satisfactory had they asked for the views and reasonings of people who had long experience. This can scarcely be said to have occurred, in fact any opinion contrary to his was most rigorously suppressed, and we are scheme, diametrically opposed to the object schemse, diametrically opposed to the object in view, one could imagine. Where there is a larger race-going community and more than a mere handful of people own the best horses, it may be practicable, but not here. A portion of the punters were at first inclined to favour the machine and see material benefit accrue to themselves convinced that it at least meant a run for their money. They were not able to anticipate the reverse side, but eighteen months have sufficed to give them a very fair insight into the possibility it affords of scheming and it is no exaggeration to say that there is almost a complete change over to the other side. The one thread those in favour of it hang to is that the Totalisator does not bribe jockeys or owners to fraudulent acts, but a little reasoning will shew that it works in other equally undersiable directions with redoubled strength. That is takes less from the public than bookmakers did is very easily knocked on the head by statistics. The latter admittedly found their calling a paying one and many made small fortunes, but these were generally exaggerated as can be seen by the fact that the property of one considered to be amongst the most successful was valued at a trifle over half a lakh only; and he had been working for many years. When the Club issues that exhaustive balance sheet we shall see exactly how it stands, but in the meantime an average of Rs. 6,000 on the Win machine per race should be a fair one. This gives them a profit of over sixty thousand on each season. In the past the number of bookmakers may be moderately estimated at twenty, and just as moderate would it be to estimate that each held as much money as the Tote does. Were they to make a steady gain of ten per cent. it would obviously not be long before every one was a wealthy man. Considering that very few indeed could ever boast of real riches and quite a number were ruined, the deduction is too obvious to need further discussion. The question is, how does the punter stand, and is his position better than it was? Most emphatically no to the latter. As to the former, he stands more in the light of a fleeced sheep to the owner than ever he did. In the past at least he could pick up the crumbs, in other words he could be content to take shorter odds than the owner provided he was sure of his information being, correct. Once the stable got on at satisfactory odds, they were always prepared to hand their honest opinions on to any who asked them. The ruse of entering several horses in a race to keep the public in the dark is nothing new, but here again the truth eventually came out. Placed as we are, the reverse is the case and for an owner to tell anyone to back his horse is equivalent to making him a cash present, as each ticket reduces the odds. Here again the deduction is obvious, and the said owner cannot be blamed if he keeps his tips to himself, even from his best friends. If he has more than one horse running with a fair chance it is a pure lottery from the punter's side as money generally first comes for the wrong one, and not for the one expected till the very last moment. It is a very noticeable fact that speculation has been left till as laters as possible now that the advantage of doing so has been realised, and every effort is made to induce backers to back anything but the selected one. As a body, punters and owners were combined in an effort to beat their natural enemy, the bookmaker. They are now each others' enemies, what one wins another loses—less ten per cent. The Tote smiles on and, however clever the public may be in picking the winner, takes its Toll. The more we bet, the more do we, as a body, lose, and the all against all principles is quite as impossible a state of affairs as can be imagined. Many more points, such as the elimination of scientific betting, what happens to fractions left over etc., could be gone into but the foregoing should suffice to explain what we have had foisted upon us. It leaves us with the conviction that if the club does not make every effort to recover what has been lost it is not acting in the true interests of race-goers.

THE RACING.

Not much more than a casual glance back will shew that during the past year there has been a distinct tendency to slacken up rather than keep up the steady advance that had been previously made on the part of owners. We have never been able to enthuse upon the outside support accorded in Poona since Messrs. Galstaun, Apcar and others ceased to offer proper patronage. When such do send horses, these are very seldom really in a fit condition to reproduce their real form, and there is almost always the underlying feeling that they are kept in reserve for the big plums in Calcutta. Horses are very human in their preparation, and if kept strung up to concert pitch for any lengthy period must go stale. It is therefore practically ruin to a horse's chances in Calcutta if he is wound up fully in Poona, and the former is preferred. Not only has this been felt in Poona, but there was no very strong opposition to those stables stationed in Poona on the part of those sent there for the big events. Many of these have got their charges down nicely in the weights for future reference, and on present form should get into handicaps at terms which will mean certain success when they have worked off more off their superfluous "condition." In this their connections are probably satisfied and have accomplished their object. It is too evident for anything to those who know the least bit about the equine race that many in the early stages of the season might just as well be kept in their stables. Only the tyro would give them any chance of staying more than a couple of furlongs and he literally throws his money away. The question is not a new one, but might just as well be such for all the notice race clubs take of it. If they passed a rule that any horse who, owing to being unfit, had in their opinion no chance of winning should be prevented from starting, they would be righting a great wrong. The rules state that a horse is in race with the object of winning, and, if no attempt is made to achieve this end the stable is liable to various degrees of punishment. In entering one and not getting him well in for it, the trainer may be considered to have made no effort to win. He finds it convenient to start the horse and thus practically train him better than on the track, but is it fair to the public? Finding him unable to keep with his field, the handicapper drops him each time whereas every race brings him on till he wins when still far from ready at a weight he has no right to carry. If he cannot be prevented from taking part, let the handicapper keep him right up to his true form throughout a season at least. We need no better examples of this than Punt and Forfeit, first classes horses which at the start were unable to beat second raters but subsequently re-established themselves. To a certain extent one can allow for an improvement but when there is a difference of stones, as was the case with the former, the soundness of the original remark is appreciated. There are cases of natural coming on when the public are as able to judge for themselves as the trianer himself, and Dalmatia is a fair example. From the first she gave promise of striking form, ran better each time she was out and ultimately reaped a just reward. Polish is another instance, but her case is different as she was new to the country and it was only natural to anticipate improvement on her first outing especially as she is well bred and came out with a reputation. She is one of several and one is safe in predicting her to be a very much better mare before long than she now is. Others likely to go to Calcutta and sure to be considerably superior to recent shewing are Forfeit, Lumination, Paul Pry, Gunboat, Mayfowl, Macann, Refresher, Ute, Lithosian and Chobham. As amongst them are several of the best we have in the country, and as some of our tip-top stayers have not been out at all it is evident that we have not seen as good racing as one might expect at such an important centre. It would be extraordinary indeed if there were no fresh importations, but there is undoubted falling off as compared with what was at one time experienced. Furthermore the mark is probably hit if we presume that most of the new arrivals are expected to repay their owners through stakes and bets won in Calcutta rather than on this side.

SOME ANTICIPATIONS.

We have always looked to Poona to give us a line and facilitate our selections for the two big races at Xmas time, the Viceroy's Cup, and, Trials, which is now known as the King-Emperor's Cup. It is with a view to annexing these that the best stock is imported, and they respectively decide the staying and sprinting championship respectively. As mentioned before, many of our first class stayers have not been saddled this time, so the long race is likely to be more difficult to anticipate than the shorter one. Of those we must give a chance to, Hilarity was the only one within reasonably distance of true form. Her running was inclined to be very erratic and her Aga Khan's Cup win was so vastly superior to her previous attempt that we can only consider her to have lost dash and developed into a pure stayer. She used to be both, and by running third in last year's Cup with Gunboat she conclusively enough proved the latter. The waler is understood to require a deal of work, and though beaten by Valerius when expected he at the same time finished in front of Hilarity and suggests being the better. Brogue, Last Call, not expected to stand a severe preparation, and Saxonite are known to need consideration, but have not afforded as an opportunity of judging how they are, whereas Mayfowl might almost as well have emulated their example. At level weights he could have run about level with Gunboat when beaten by Hilarity, but as the latter two were probably more advanced this placing is likely to be reversed. The triple winner of the blue ribbon is on his looks going again to be about the hardest horse to beat. Saxonite has a great reputation as a plodder and was understood last year, when comparatively freshly landed, to need more time. Brogue one hears good reports of and the little mare is more likely to be even better than when she sensationally dead-heated with Mayfowl than otherwise. Mr. Galstaun paid a stiff price for her but she did him no good and left her form to shew itself in Mr. Goculdass's interests. Being, now well acclimatised, there is no telling what she may be. A fresh arrival in Jacomar has performances behind him good enough to win him the race, but it is doubtful whether he will have found his legs in the three months he will have had after a sea voyage.

Amongst those likely to come on, Kempion and Dalmatia might have been included, but the former needs none and the latter but little to rise superior to any of the old mile champions still in work. If ever there was a good thing on paper Kempion is much for the King-Emperor's Cup. His breeding and the fact that he aspired to classic honours at Home placed him immediately at the top of the weights, and he was not long in justifying this estimation. At his second outing he came with such a rattle and with only a few more lengths to go he would have won the Poona Plate. This was indication enough, and he started a warm favourite for the Stand Plate with 9-10, which he won with some case and satisfied us as to his lung power. Dalmatia being out of it in receipt of a stone can give her no chance. She, however, continued to improve, but will have to do so to the tune of at least two stone to have a chance with the four year old, who himself should benefit by more work. Hilarity having disappointed us over a mile, we must perforce turn to Punt as the most likely of the rest, and indeed it is only because the mare gives more promise of betterment that he is mentioned after Dalmatia. Our old champions in Tangaroa and Soultline are gone, the former now in Englad and the latter discarded as past his prime. Black Buck's win was generally admitted to be a fluke, Victo has been sent back to the country of her birth and Lumination is too much off colour to need a thought at present, and anyway was never able to get past six furlongs with any degree of comfort.

Taken all round, one cannot anticipate any material change in what was seen in last year's Viceroy's Cup, and on what we know at this moment the field of choice for the Kign—Emperor's Cup can be reduced a very few in deed.

THE STATISTICS.

Not a great deal is left to add to the full Season's statistics in addition to those about the Big meeting. Mr. R. R. S. was then too far ahead to be in fear of being passed by any others, but as H. H. the Jam Saheb has merely depended upon Punt his total has been exceeded by Mr. Goculdas on the latter's wins in the Extras. It is the old story to find the two local stables at the top, and such long strings have they that this is no more than natural, but it is something of a record to see the Chief with more than double the amount of the next. The combination with Brown as jockey and Byramjee, who does such wonders with horses others can get nothing out of, has been altogether too strong. Comparatively few of their stable have been in perfect form, but they have placed these so well and judged their abilities to such a nicety as compared to others that they needed no other. Kempion we have already commented upon, Madrina and Keerit, formerly Mr. G. K's, have come on very well, but the feature of his success has been the running of Abdul Malik and Dhaman. Enough has already been said about the former, the greatest marvel ever seen out here, and the latter being new as yet has a great future. To further strengthen the string, Zaki Pasha at the past moment came out in his true colours. Here again, he is new and although already right up with the best he is well on the way to rivelling his stable companion, at least as a sprinter. There is plenty in reserve for Calcutta, where we may expect this owner to win fresh laurels.

The same may be said of Mr. Goculdass, who considering the size of his stable, has not had such a wonderfully good time. He has some valuable ones, several of which figure amongst those quoted as sure to do better soon. Most of his best have been either short of work or momentarily off, but they have had to be reckoned with in a very large percentage of races. Arabs in particular have helped him less than usual, but he is always ready to buy promising ones and should appropriate even more of the stakes when we race in Bombay.

On the other hand, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan has his Arabs mainly to thank, though Parkhill seldom fails him over the jumps. It is a peculiar fact that three of his winners, Gold Fish (Aga) Singer and Soomsam were once the property of Mr. Ali bin Talib.

This owner is very much lower down than was formerly the case and struck an unlucky vein which has lasted some time. Being an importer of Arabs on a large scale, he is particularly well placed in securing the best and was known to do so in the past. He has good trying tackle, but in races most of his have failed to repeat track gallops, and he must be left to strengthen them with the new batches which are at present claiming the attention of prospective buyers.

H. H. the Kour Saheb of Paliala, Major Stratton, Messrs. Gussy, Oomer and Kelso have practically won all their money with one of their horses. These respectively in order are Malmsey, Monaleen, Valerius, Dalmatin and Hilarity, as also Mr. Lion with Purity, this owner being much less ardent a follower of the game than last year, Messrs. Crawford and Harrison deserve credit for being so well up, as they may be regarded as small owners. Picking up horses at moderate prices, and some which were not expected to win again, both have shown judgment which has been duly rewarded.

There has been a deal to interest us in the past Season no complaint, can be made on the care and attention accorded to the course and enclosures and everything has gone off with clock—like regularity. That there are, howver, matters which need bringing to light is perhaps regrettable, and this is only done with a view to assisting in the search of all who are contentions for every details, which needs rectifying. An attractive Prospectus is already out for Bombay and one has no hesitation in prognosticating good sport.

TAXIS COLLIDE ON QUEENS ROAD.

CHAUFFEUR ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Holmes charged a taxi-cab driver named Samuel Mazrok with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 10th instant the accused was driving the taxi-cab towards the Taj Mahal Hotel along the Queen's Road on the wrong side of the road, when his car collided with another taxi-cab, which was going along the Mayo Road towards the Japanese Gymkhana.

His Worship remarked that the accused's car was on the proper side of the road and the collision was a pure accident. The accused was acquitted.

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MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

A PROMISING OPENING.

With ideal weather conditions, though a trifle hot at first owing to an early start having to be made to get the programme through in good light, a beginning was made of the twenty-third annual Mounted Sports meeting held by the Bombay Gymkhana. The hon. secretaries, Messrs. J. R. Webster and E. G. Pearson, have mapped out an attractive three days' series of events, which, if one may judge by yesterday, are sure to be much appreciated. Only a few were present when the band struck up, but the number increased rapidly, till at the finish there were no unoccupied chairs. Fortunately the only fall was not serious, Mr. White getting up at once none the worse. The programme was well varied and nobody could complain of a lack of interest with that attention to the lighter side which goes so far towards complete enjoyment.

TENT-PEGGING took its customary place as the initial event, no less than ten competing, but the form was distinctly poor. This may to an extent be due to a shadow which fell close in front of the triple pegs, no competitor being able to take all three at one run. At the first attempt, Roger was much the most successful, going at a good pace and carrying two of the pegs. Of the others, Bowes Lyon carried one, as did Stewart, but his pace was far too slow. Wallace knocked a peg out of the ground, Webster and Spence hitting but failing to dislodge any. In the second run, Roger unfortunately missed completely and after his horse had refused to gallop Stewart followed suit. Spence carried one and only just missed two, Baird pierced them without carrying but Bowes Lyon was successful with two. Taking both runs, the judges had no difficulty in placing Bowes Lyon ahead of Roger with Spence probably third.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.

An exciting and amusing event followed in MUSICAL CHAIRS, for which nine entered, and some great skirmishes were seen for chairs. Aylward kept it well, but eventually Bowes Lyon, again to the fore, was left in with Savile. Both dismounted smartly when the band stopped, and it was a toss-up, but Savile's horse pulled against him when he tried to lead him to the chair and lost him the verdict—conditions being that the horse had to be held all the time. This made a double event for Bowes Lyon.

Though ultimately won easily the LADIES' TROTTING RACE provided some excitement. Mrs. Turner got away splendidly and soon put a gap of some dozen lengths between herself and Mrs. Cocke. When they had completed one round, however, they were about level. On a much bigger and longer striding horse, Mrs. Cocke went to the front and her success was further assured by the fact that when trying to catch up again Mrs. Turner's little horse unluckily broke into a canter. The ground lost by having to turn round before continuing was too much to make good. The others suffered from the fact that they were on small horses and outstrided.

V. C. RACE.

The HALF-SECTION V. C. RACE was a really admirable event ending in a desperate finish between two of the five pairs. Webster and Wallace were first away and first to reach their partners with the led and unsaddled horses. Of those, Spence was particularly smart in saddling up and he and Webster got away well clear of Pearson and Novis, with Morris and Landou rather hopelessly behind them and leading the rest. As they turned the flag to the left, the second pair drew up to the first, Spence's horse jibbing at the last jump and causing a good deal of confusion, sending Novis wide. Good handling brought the pairs together again, however, and Webster and Spence got there in the last dash. In taking the first jump at too fast a pace, White came off on landing and his horse shot through an opening, in the rails. We were glad to see him up again at once and walk back unhurt.

Disappointing was the JUMPING FOR PONIES, as out of five runners only one got round without a refusal. This was Todd, but he lost points by rapping the gate badly and bringing it down. Bowes Lyon retired after refusals at the first two, as did Savile on getting to the double whereas Landou could not induce Aylward's pony to even take the first; the latter on Turner's pony exhibiting good horsemanship by literally forcing him over each jump after refusals at the fence as well as the double. He consequently secured a hard-earned second place to Todd.

HORSE SCURRY.

A capital race was seen in the HORSE SCURRY with five runners. From the twenty yard mark Roger got away well on his a horse only narrowly missing pony measurement. He was able to held C. Kennedy off the same mark but Landou on Harkaway came with a rattle from scratch along the rails and was within an ace of catching him. The post just came in time for Roger, who rode a good race and a strong finish, the win being something of a surprise.

With post entries, six pairs entered for the PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES, a ladies' nomination event. Riding a given course the men had to hand their partners a sealed envelope containing the name of an object, which [illegible] to reproduce on a blackboard. In the excitement of the moment some of the efforts were distinctly crude, but that the men were very soon off on the return journey speaks well for the artistic efforts. Sandford and Aylward were up first, but C. Kennedy finding it easy to decipher Miss Piersse's drawing as that of an apple was first away, followed by Pearson with Mrs. Shanks as artist. It looked as though the former would win, but Pearson's was the bigger and speedier mount and he caught the other near home and won a close run in. Aylward was third and might reasonably have been smarter in spotting the light-house depicted. Mrs. Chant's elephant was clear enough if inclined to the prehistoric and correctness of outline was perhaps sacrificed for speed in the case of the tiger.

We look to Thursday and Saturday for more sport of an equally enjoyable nature and can only compliment the executive on the promptness with which the events are run off.

THE RESULTS.

The details are as follows:—

PATRON.—H. E. The Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Kt.

HONORARY STEWARDS.

E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
R. W. L. Dunlop, Esq., M.F.H.
Col. Vincent, R.A.
J. A. Lord, Esq.
Heugh Symons, Esq.

SPORTS COMMITTEE.

Col. Marshall.
Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham.
Alister Forbes, Esq.
R. Todd, Esq.
R. A. Spence, Esq.
J. R. Webster, and E. G. Pearson, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TENT-PEGGING.—HORSES.

Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon 1
Mr. K. B. Roger 2
Also competed:—Messrs. Baird, I. G. Stewart, Wallace, Webster, Spence, Robinson, Aylward and Major Novis.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.

Chairs, in number one less than the competitors, are placed in a circle with the band in centre. On the band stopping, competitors must dismount, and, holding their horses, must sit in the chairs. They may only ride round the circle right-handed at a canter. Any competitor whose horse does not canter may be disqualified.

Mr. Bowes-Lyon 1
Mr. Savile 2
Also competed:—Messrs. A. S. Robinson, Baird, C. Kennedy, Wallace, Stranger, Stewart and Aylward.

LADIES' TROTTING RACE.

Competitors whose horses break into a canter must turn their horses round before continuing to trot. Marks will be scored against competitors who fail to turn on cantering.

Mrs. H. G. Cocke 1
Mrs. C. W. A. Turner 2
Also competed:—Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Savile, Mrs. W. Turner-Green.

PONY JUMPING.

Open to Ponies which have competed a reasonable number of times in the Weekly Meetings.

Mr. R. Todd's FANCY, Owner 1
Mr. C. W. A. Turner's TOMMY, Mr. Aylward 2
Also competed:—Mr. Bowes-Lyon's Will, Mr. Savile's Legacy, Mr. Aylward's Pride o' the Morn, Mr. Landon.

HALF-SECTION V. C. RACE.

Men will ride a course leading their partners' horses to their partners. The latter will saddle the led horses, mount, and the course will be completed in half-sections.

Mr. R. A. Spence and Mr. J. R. Webster 1
Mr. E. G. Pearson and Major T. S. Novis 2
Mr. N. M. Morris and Mr. J. R. Landon 3
Mr. A. S. Robinson and Mr. A. E. Baird 4
Messrs. J. Wallace and F. S. White did not finish.

HORSE SCURRY.

Horses only. Catch weights over 12 stone. Distance Handicap. Open to horses which have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over.

Mr. K. B. Roger's KIMMS, Owner 1
Mr. R. A. Spence's HARKAWAY, Mr. Landon 2
Mr. F. Kennedy's THE NUT, Owner ... 3
Also competed:—Mr. Sadler's Biscuit, Owner; Mr. C. Kennedy's Lincoln, Owner.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.—LADIES' NOMINATION.

Ladies will nominate partners who will ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelope each lady will find the name of an object which she will draw to the best of her ability on a blackboard, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture is completed, the partner will write the name of the object on the board, and as soon as he has written the correct title of the picture to the satisfaction of the judge, he will ride back over the course. No conversation to be allowed between the artist and the rider and the latter must not look round the board until the picture is completed. First past the post to win.

Mrs. Shanks and Mr. E. G. Pearson 1
Miss Piersse and Mr. C. Kennedy 2
Also competed:—Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Chant and Mr. A. S. Robinson, Mrs. Cocke and Mr. F. Stewart, Mrs. Cocke and Mr. Aylward.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

THE B. I. TRUST C. C. v. TURNER MORRISON & CO.'S C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground, on Sunday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. C. by 83 runs. Scores:—

B. I. Trust C. C.—G. D. Prabhavalkar, 7; R. Sorabji, 17; C. N. Chandarana, 34; W. Humphrey, 12; A. Shroff, 15; M. N. Chandarana, 2; M. Byramji, not out, 27; B. B. Desai, 8; E. B. Bharucha, 0; G. T. Burge, 8; F. G. B. Hawkins, 9; Extras, 9; Total, 141.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s C. C.—King, 12; Shunker, 6; Dane, 0; Malone, 3; Saldanha, 11; Suntoke, 1; M. Lloyd, 2; G. Lloyd, 2; Bomanji, 4; Nazareth, 0; and Savant, 2; Extras, 16; Total, 58.

THE GANDEVI C. C. v. THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on 12th October, 1913, and resulted in a win for the Gandevi C. C. by 18 runs. Scores:—

The John Bright C. C.—H. S. Choksy, 4; D. F. Daruwalla, 8; J. Bambot, 4; T. Masani, 7; S. Kapedia, 7; J. Maneksha, 0; B. Limbuwalla, 3; D. Ghista, 1; H. Cardmaster, 2; J. Limbuwalla, 4; M. Limbuwalla, not out 4; Extras, 8; Total, 52.

The Gandevi C. C.—M. Kapedia, 1; M. Gazder, 2; J. Battliwalla, 4; J. Katrak, 0; B. Came, 9; S. Zazder, 33; D. Mobedjina, 10; M. B. Katrak, 5; F. Katrak, 0; and R. Hira, not out, 5; Extras, 1; Total, 70.

S.S. "PERSIA" C. C. v. BOMBAY GAS C. C.

Played on the Oval on Saturday between s.s. "Persia" C. C., and Bombay Gas Co. C. C., and resulted in a win for the latter by 65 runs.

S. S. "Persia.—Cumming, 6; Horner, 20; Tinsen, 1; Robinson, 0; Lundon, 0; Loop, 0; Eyler, 0; Cruckshank, 2; Steavenson, 0; Sarjeant, 1; Flymen, not out, 1; Extras, 2; Total, 33.

Bombay Gas Co. C. C.—Woodford, 2; Patel 5, Edwards, 21; Kobo, 0; Challice, 33; Chowkey, 0; Sadanand, 3; Murray, 3; Kesavnath, 2; Pinhey, 2, Pitale, not out, 15; Extras, 5; Total, 93.

CRICKET.

A CHAT WITH DR. PAVRI.

WAS THE INDIAN TEAM'S VISIT A SUCCESS?

To very few cricketers, says "Cricket" will the name that heads this article be unfamiliar. It is not only on Indian grounds that Dr. Pavri, who has been called "the W. G. of India," and has certainly been the head front of Parsi cricket for many years, has achieved success.

The doctor was a member of the Parsi team in England in 1888, scoring 630 runs and taking the large number of 170 wickets at under 12 each; afterwards he spent some years in the United Kingdom, played once for Middlesex, and was a tower of strength to the Eastbourne C. C.

"I need not ask the date of your birth, Dr. Pavri," began the interviewer. "It is in 'Wisden'—October 10, 1866, which makes you close on 47, and playing still."

"Yes, playing still; but not, I fear, for very much longer. I have had a long spell. Three years ago I celebrated my silver jubilee as a representative Parsi cricketer; this year I completed 25 years since I first captained the Parsi team."

"Was not a testimonial raised for you in 1910?"

"Yes; among Parsi cricketers only. Many schoolboys contributed their pence, which greatly pleased me. The total amount was about Rs. 6,000—say, £400. The committee wanted to hand the remainder, after deducting expenses of the entertainment and cost of the life-size portrait to myself, over to me in hard cash. I didn't need it, and I told them so; and at my suggestion the money was invested for the benefit of Parsi cricket. Two gold medals, for the best bowler and the best batsman respectively in representative matches, are given."

"Now about your cricket. But I haven't space to tell of it all, you know."

FIRST PARSI TO PLAY IN COUNTY MATCHES.

"I won't weary you. I began playing in good matches in 1886, when I was selected as a fast bowler, and took, if I remember aright, 8 for 34 in my first match. I went to England with the team of 1888, and took over 150 wickets for it. In 1890 the late Mr. G. F. Vernon said that I was the best bowler in India; and he was a good judge and had played against all the front-rank men, so naturally I have always valued that opinion. In 1895, when I had a medical practice in St. Pancras, he recommended me to Mr. Webbe, and I played for Middlesex *v.* Sussex at Brighton—the first Parsi to appear in an English county team. My profession did not allow me to practise regularly at that time, and so I had to decline further invitations."

"You played a good deal of club cricket, I believe?"

"I played for Beckenham, London County, Forest Hill, Surrey Club and Ground, Eastbourne, and Phoenix, Dublin, at various times. For the last-named club in 1893 I took 63 wickets at under 13 each, but did not make many runs—44 was my highest score. For Eastbourne three years earlier I scored over 1,000 runs, average 38, and took 163 wickets at 14 each. They presented me with a silver ball, engraved, and, of course, that is among my most valued trophies."

"Can you recall any individual performances for Eastbourne?"

"Against Mr. E. Noakes's XI. I took 6 for 5, including the hat trick. Oh, yes, I still bowl in the Bomoay Shield matches. But one of my knees troubles me a good deal."

"You were regarded as merely a bowler at first, I understand?"

"Yes. My batting came later. I don't claim high rank for it. I could never please the spectators by big hitting, to Gagrat did; I couldn't compete with Meherhomji for grace or with Mistry for versatility. In fact, I was rather of the barn-door type, a made batsman, not a born one, having to wait on occasion not to do my will with the bowlers. But my experience in England in 1888 helped me a good deal, and they say that I have done best when my side has been in a tight corner, which counts for something."

"In the field?"

"Short-slip in the old days—supposed to be very good there, if I may say it without vanity. Point in these later years—my sight isn't as keen as it was."

A RECORD CAPTAINSHIP.

Of his captaincy, Dr. Pavri preferred not to speak. He thought that possibly his long retention of the leadership was testimony to its success. One agrees. And from others one learns that his great judgment and knowledge of the game have been invaluable to the Parsis, that he has shown at his best in times of emergency, and that, apart from his work on the field, he has done splendid service in council. His absolute impartiality has never been doubted; neither fear nor favour has swayed him; and he has earned the affection as well as the respect of those he has led. While he was in England an unfortunate split took place in the Parsi ranks; he returned to India in 1897, and managed to bring the dissentients into line at once.

The Parsis have never lost a match against the Presidency at Bombay when Pavri has captained them, I am told. The one match lost there with him in command was the return with Lord Hawke's Team in 1892, and that by 7 runs only.

"And now about cricket among the Parsis, Dr. Pavri?"

"There has been great improvement in batting and fielding of late."

"Due to the 1911 tour in England?"

"No. I am positive that this is not the case to any extent worth mentioning. I put it down mainly to the regular Shield matches, and the enhancement of interest among young crickets due to them."

"Then you do not regard the 1911 tour as a success even from the educational point of view?"

"Don't misunderstand me as to that. I admit the great educational value of such tours as a general principle; and I am prepared to give my reasons for regarding this particular one as an exception to the general rule. In my view, the selectors were guilty of very short-sighted policy in sending so many men of mature years. These were past the stage when they could derive from experience the benefit that younger men might have done. M. D. Parekh, D. K. Kapadia, Sapal M. Chothia, and D. D. Driver among the Parsis, Vithal and Semper of the Hindu players, Syed Mahomed Khan and Usuf Beg of the Mahomedans, should have been included. All the four Parsis named are good all-round men; and in fielding Kapadia, Driver, and Vithal would have delighted English crowds."

"How was it all were left out?"

"The Parsis were omitted on the ground that with six of our men already in the team we should have too big a representation—an absurd theory if the best All-India team was being sought. Parekh was first reserve, and why he was not put in when Noor-i-Elhai gave up his place is still a mystery. Then H. H. the Maharapah of Patiala should never have been appointed captain. This was done partly to raise the team's status, but chiefly in order to secure Mistry, who could not be had without him. But after all both the Maharajah and Mistry were absent from most of the matches, and the former's captaincy was thereby rendered one in name only."

INDIAN TEAM IN ENGLAND.

"Did the members of the various races pull together as well as you expected?"

"I am not sure that I expected them to pull well together. On the whole, I think a purely Parsi team would have done much better. Then there were injudicious Press comments, which helped to stir up strife. The succession of defeats at the outset—due to a faulty arrangement of fixtures, those with strong opponents wrongly coming first—took the heart out of some of the men. A fast bowler was needed, and several players altogether failed to field up to their proper form. Take the effects of the tour now—and I think I am in a position to speak as to them, for I know the form of all the men. Warden has improved marvellously in batting; but his bowling has suffered. He has lost spin. Dr. Kanga and Mistry are just the good players they were—no better, no worse. Meherhomji has not shown his old form since his return. Baloo was overworked, and does not seem to me the same bowler he was before the tour. Shivram, who was an unexpected success in England, has fallen off to such an extent that the Hindus did not even choose him to play for them last year. Bulsara has put on weight and lost his length; he is certainly none the better for the trip as a cricketer. Seshachari and Jayaram have done little of late; the same may be said of Mulla; and Pai. Shafkat Hussein, and Syed Hussein are not heard of now. Salamuddin was very useful in England, but did little for the Mahomedans in the last tournament. Some of these will come on again, likely enough; but on the face of it I cannot see how anyone can maintain that there was a balance of profit in the cricket sense to India on the tour."

JUNIOR FOOTBALL.

In the Junior Rovers' Competition yesterday the Bombay Educational Society's School effected a pointless draw with St. Mary's B. The match will be replayed this morning on the Cooperage.

The game to-night is between Bengal United and St. Mary's A.

B. N. RAILWAY BREACHED.

FORTY MILES OF LINE AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHURDA ROAD (Orissa), Oct. 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. N. Railway, wires:—

Owing to excessive rain the line is breached on the East Coast section of the B.-N. Railway, at frequent intervals between Ichhaparam, Ganjam and Nanpada. Forty miles of the line are affected.

The transhipment of mails and passenger is quite impossible for the present, and not likely to take place for several days.

Telegraphic communication is also interrupted, and further and later details cannot be given.

MURREE ASSAULT CASE.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Murree assault case was taken up at Rawalpindi before the District Magistrate on the 13th.

The prosecution was represented by Mr. Parker and the accused by Mr. Bevan Petman.

At the request of Mr. Parker, the Magistrate added the third charge under Section 452.

The accused waived the right to be tried by jury and made statements indicating that the cause of the trouble was the demand that Woodley should apologise to the ladies.

The complainant and some prosecution witnesses were examined.

OFFICIAL ITEMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Acting Commissioner in Sind, is leaving Karachi for Bombay by the mail steamer on Thursday evening.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., is expected to reach Karachi on Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer, and will at once resume charge of the office of Commissioner.

Mr. Lucas's health, it is understood, has much improved by his visit Home.

Mr. Lucas will be accompanied to Karachi by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., C.I.E., Member of the Bombay Executive Council, who is expected to spend about a fortnight in the province.

INDIAN PASSIVE RESISTERS.

"FIERCEST CAMPAIGN EVER WITNESSED."

I. S. A. LEAGUE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Secretary, Indian South African League, has issued a long and spirited appeal to the public for funds in aid of the Indians in South Africa who have launched themselves fearlessly on the passive resistance campaign. In concluding the appeal, Mr. Natesan writes:—

"I have taken the liberty of encroaching upon your space with a view to putting before the public how real and just are the grievances of His Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa, and how under the circumstances narrated above they are justified in starting once more the campaign of passive resistance, the only peaceful and constitutional method of agitation left open to them.

"The Indians of South Africa are now determined to see that the objectionable provisions of the latest Act are removed from the statute book. They appeal to the Imperial and Indian Governments, to the Indian and British public, and to the Press, to do their utmost to protect them from this un-British and autocratic legislation. They also make an earnest appeal to the Crown to exercise its Royal prerogative of vetoing this measure within twelve months of the date of promulation.

"Until this is done Mr. Gandhi and his brave band of followers, men and women of all classes and creeds and of various stations in life, will be prepared to go to jail any number of times and undergo ordeals fearlessly and dauntlessly as they have done in the past; and while the passive resisters are in jail hundreds of business firms and individual traders and hawkers will find their trade paralysed, not to speak of the desolation and misery which will be brought on many a home in South Africa.

"The recent campaign of passive resistance will be the fiercest ever witnessed."

The first list of subscriptions published is headed with the munificient donation of Rs. 1,500 from Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, High Court Vakil; Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon. Mr. Sarma, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Mr. Rangachariar, have each subscribed Rs. 100.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett C. B., C. M. G., Director of Medical Services in India proceeds on a short tour to Murree on the 18th instant and returns to Simla on the 19th.

JOLLY-BOAT CAPSIZES.

CREW AND 4TH ENGINEER PICKED UP BY STEAM LAUNCH.

At 7 p.m. yesterday when Mr. Munroe, the Fourth Engineer of the s.s. Dumra was returning from a visit to the steamship "Pundua," the jolly boat which was conveying him, capsized owing to the rough weather, and threw Mr. Munroe and the crew into the water. They were picked up by the steam launch Thistle which was passing the scene of the accident, and were landed safely ashore. The jolly boat drifted away and has not been recorded yet.

SHIGRAM COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA.

On Monday evening at seven o'clock, a shigram belonging to Mr. Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Ebrahim which was proceeding along Lamington Road, collided with a victoria belonging to Dr. Gurubai Karmarker which was coming along Queen's Road. As it was raining in torrents at the time the two coachmen could not see far ahead of them and only noticed the impending calamity when it was too late avert it.

The victoria was completely smashed whilst the back shaft of the shigram was broken. The occupants of both carriages alighted safely and unhurt.

MOONLIGHT BAND NOTICE.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade this evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

March—Fath Rhine	Lincke
Overture—Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse—The Wedding Dance	Lincke
Selection—Melodious Memories	Finck
Serenade—Birthday	Lincke
Piccolo Solo—Danse des Zouaves	Leslie
Selection—The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Intermezzo—Little Gadabout	Colin
Two Step—Alexanders Ragtime Band	Berlin.

G. W. SALTER,
Band Master.

A Press *communique* states it is probable that the new Controllership of Currency will be constituted in January next. Mr. H. F. Howard, C.I.E., I.C.S., holding the appointment until the services of Mr. Brunyate are available.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK AND WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

SOFT SILKY

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makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

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An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja.

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FLAX LINEN . ,, 24-0.
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CHINA SILK ,, 38-0.

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse Art the first

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	,,	24,77,000
31st July	,,	52,35,000
31st December	,,	14,00,000

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Head Office:-BOMBAY.

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Age next birth day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co..

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INSURANCE CO., LD.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FARMER—September 29th, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. J. Farmer, I.C.S., Burma, of a son.

MUGASETH—On October 4, at 7, Club Road, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Jamshed J. D. Mugaseth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE GLANVILLE—IEVERS—September 29th, at Anuradhapura, Bertram George de Glanville, C.C.S., second son of the late Rev. J. de Glanville, R.N., and Kathleen Crawford Ievers, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. W. Ievers, C.M.G., of the Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATHS.

MADDEN—September 26th, at Government General Hospital, Madras, Patrick Madden, of the Corporation of Madras, aged 52 years.

SMITH—September 26th, on board S. S. Manora, at Aden, Hastie Smith, late Manager of Jamguri Tea Estate, Assam.

WILLARD—October 13th, at Bombay, Mrs. Mary Anne Willard, aged 73 years, widow of the late William A. Willard.

BHAROOCHA—Dr. Rustomji Pestonji Bharoocha, Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent of Panday Sanatarium, Colaba, father of Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Bharoocha, aged 64 years and 2 months, at Panday Sanatarium, Colaba, last night. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (Bombay time).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Special Insolvency Sitting, 11-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

THURSDAY, October 16.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn house, Apollo Bandar: "Causerie Sans Sujet." 6-30.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar Ports. Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pandua will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Saturday, October 18.

Bombay Gymkhana, Annual Sporting Meeting, 4.

Monday, October 20.

Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October 15, 1913.

THE CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

It will be a matter of general gratification throughout the country that the Cawnpore Mosque affair has come to a satisfactory termination,—for, we may presume, that the settlement announced by the Viceroy at Cawnpore, yesterday, will be regarded as final. We have always held that the local authorities, in the first instance, and the Lieutenant-Governor and his subordinates in the second, erred in not paying due heed to religious susceptibilities once they had been roused, whether the objections were based on what appeared to them unreasonable grounds or not. And the accounts of the riot,—even the officially inspired accounts in "The Pioneer,"—failed to convince us that anything had occurred on the fatal third of August to justify the District Magistrate in ordering the police to fire on a crowd of people, which, if excited, had not become a dangerous mob. Then Sir James Meston allowed himself to be hustled by his officers into the adoption of an uncompromising attitude, which threatened to set up a permanent discontent among the Mahomedan community, not only in Cawnpore, but all over India. It was essential that the matter should be taken out of the hands of the Local Government and dealt with by someone free from local prejudice, and free, also, from that incurable inability of the bureaucrat-trained official,—no matter how sympathetic in intention,—to understand that obstinacy is not always firmness, nor severity strength. When Lord Hardinge gave the matter his personal attention, it was certain that some settlement would be arrived at, which would be sufficiently soothing to the wounded feelings of the Mahomedans, and consonant with the dignity of the Government. Lord Hardinge has the great merit of recognising the folly of perpetuating a mistake and of not being afraid to be magnanimous. We are not sure that the actual terms of his speech to the Mahomedan deputation, yesterday, were very happily conceived. The Cawnpore Mahomedans are surely not still to be regarded as being in the Partiarchial age, and the very definite statements as to responsibility for the unhappy events of August 3rd might have been omitted or modified. It cannot be admitted either that an anxiety equal to Lord Hardinge's to find a solution of the question of the mosque on the part of the Cawnpore Mahomedans would have resulted as happily as His Excellency seems to think. Sir James Meston possesses, as we all know, "a kindly and generous" character, but, in this matter, he was led into opposing his "wishes" to local Mahomedan sentiment, and this was the whole cause of the trouble. However, it would be ungrateful on the part of anybody to canvass too closely the terms in which the Viceroy offered peace to the Deputation. The facts are sufficient indication of a generous desire to do his best to rectify an obvious error, and the release of all those awaiting trial is an undoubted act of magnanimity, which a strong Government can afford to make, but which few Governors have the courage and good sense to carry into effect. For ourselves, we have not the slightest misgiving as to the way in which this act of magnanimity, and the ingenious settlement of the difficulty of the Mosque bathing place that has been contrived, will be regarded by Mahomedans throughout India. Sir James Meston expressed the opinion in August, an opinion which, it may be assumed, he has now changed,—that any further consideration of the question of restoring the demolished portion of the Mosque would indicate weakness on the part of the Government. We expressed the belief then that no more impressive testimony to Government's strength and impartiality could have been provided than by a refusal to be turned from an impartial consideration of the grievance by the events of August 3rd. We urged that the prestige of Government was more likely to be preserved by an attitude of justice and magnanimity than by one of retaliation, and that a generous concession to Mahomedan feeling in this matter could not fail to have a far-reaching and soothing effect throughout India, and would do much to enhance the prestige of Government. This is the view of the matter which Government has now taken, as a result of Lord Hardinge's intervention, and we believe that the Government will lose nothing but gain a great deal by his Excellency's action not only in making the concessions he has made, but in going personally to Cawnpore to announce them. As long as the people of this country can rely on the head of the Supreme Government courageously to redress their grievances, unaffected by artificial considerations of "prestige," so long will British rule in this country rest upon a secure basis, and those relations subsist between the Government and the peopl, under which alone can contentment exist and progress continue.

"ANGLO-INDIAN STUDIES".

On the making of books on India there seems to be no end. Most of these seldom live beyond a brief transient hour, while only a few are destined to be studied carefully and preserved for future use and guidance. But with the British public an Indian author on Indian problems has this advantage: his writings command a certain amount of attention because, firstly, they are assumed to be the product of first-hand knowledge; and, secondly, because they present, or should present, before the English reader the Indian point, or one of the Indian points, of view. Mr. S. M. Mitra's new book, "Anglo-Indian Studies" (Longmans) is the latest contribution to the literature on Indian political and social reform, and may be regarded as a companion volume to his earlier "Indian Problems." In the present volume Mr. Mitra makes an attempt to study what he terms Indian pshychology with reference to British administrative measures in India, and to impress on the British public that such administrative measures as are against the psyhchology of the native of India are political blunders which should be avoided. Whether, however, Mr. Mitra has read aright the psychology of the Indian mind is a question very few Indians, we think, will answer in the affirmative. India may be, as he says, pre-eminently an aristocratic land, but we totally disagree with him when he says that a democratic system of government is not suited to India and that self-government on colonial lines is an impossibility. His contention that the Native States would be opposed to such a scheme, besides being irrelevant, is, throughly unsound; for these States would have a great deal to gain by the further democratisation of the Indian Government, and along with that process of evolution would, even if reluctant, be forced to make constant efforts to bring themselves more and more into line with their neighbours. As a matter of fact several Native States are going through the transitionary process now,—notably Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad,—and are advancing more quickly than the territories under British rule. Again, Mr. Mitra revives the old suggestion that some of the Maharajas and Rajas should be given seats in the House of Lords. If such a scheme could be worked out, and safeguards created that these Indian rulers would not subside into mere figure-heads, like many noble lords at home, there might be reason for welcoming the suggestion that India should be represented in the Imperial Senate, but there are obvious difficulties in the way of such an innovation, which in any case could hardly benefit the mass of the people except perhaps in a sentimental way. Further, the impending reform of the constitution of the House of Lords itself makes the consideration of the scheme altogether premature.

To the subject of Indian unrest Mr. Mitra devotes a lengthy chapter in an unnecessary effort to prove that a great deal of what Sir Valentine Chirol wrote in his book regarding the participation of Brahmins in the Indian Nationalist movement is incorrect. Mr. Mitra sets himself four questions: 1. Did the unrest originate with the Brahmins? 2. Are the Brahmins its sole or even principal organisers? 3. Are the Mahomedans not in sympathy with the Hindus? 4. What is at the root of the unrest?—and proceeds to answer them elaborately. Every one who lived in India during the days when the unrest assumed its most acute form, is fully aware that Sir Valentine Chirol's *ex cathedra* pronouncements and erroneous conclusions are totally discredited in this country, and Mr. Mitra might well have spared himself the trouble of a laborious effort to refute Sir Valentine's statements and opinions. Mr. Mitra is on firmer ground when he discusses commercial grievances, industrial development, the Moslem-Hindu *entente*, the Hindu drama and Hindu medicine, but his "studies" of Sir John Strachey, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Richard Temple appear to have been made in rather a false perspective, revealing virtues with which these "statesmen" have not hitherto been credited!

Mr. Mitra writes well, but his *dicta* have often a pointifical ring which many of his countrymen are, we believe, likely to be considered offensive, and they may be pardoned if they venture to question his claim to absolute authority. We do not think he has ever taken part in the public life of his country with advantage to it, nor does his long residence in the Nizam's dominions, however much it may have enhanced his respect for feudal methods of government, entitle him to speak with greater authoriy on Indian polemics than a host of others who, not perhaps having the leisure, have never taken the trouble to write a book. On the whole, however, Mr. Mitra's collection of articles is entertaining and shows a certain taste for the archaic, the curious and the unusual.

DAY BY DAY.

A Hint to the Corporation.

The action of the Viceroy in settling the Cawnpore Mosque trouble by a generous concession to popular sentiment and certain passages of his speech have a special application to the debate which took place in the Corporation on Monday. His Excellency said:—

With the march of progress and civilisation it is always possible that the construction of roads, railways, or canals [and other constructions!] may clash with existing buildings, religious or otherwise. But you may rest assured that Government will always treat with the utmost consideration the claims of any who may consider their interests affected, and will always endeavour to find a solution of the question at issue in a sense satisfactory to all concerned.

As to which, so far as the Bombay Corporation is concerned we need only say *verb sap*!

"Quarterly Journal" of Bombay Architects

The Society of Arichtects, Bombay, has issued a "Quarterly Journal," a well-printed pamphlet of eight pages, which, however, we hope, will grow in number with each successive quarter. Mr. W. A. Chambers will edit the paper on his return from England in the course of the month. The Society at present consists of forty members and there is good ground for assuming that this number will soon be doubled, in view of the various directions of help offered to them by the Society. The Society has arranged a series of evening lectures in Morris Hall (South of the Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder), of which one on "Reinforced Concrete," by Mr. V. Ragoonath, B. Sc., is notified for the 16th instant.

Rabindranath Tagore's Short Stories.

"Glimpses of Bengal Life" is a collection of short stories which have just been translated from the Bengali of Rabindranath Tagore. Mr. Tagore's stories are quite as popular in his native province as his poetry, and may without exaggeration be said to have done for Bengal what Scott's novels did for Scotland and Maria Edgeworth's for Ireland. A few translations of Mr. Tagore's stories, which have already appeared in "The Nation" are excellent examples of his art, and in point of realism and lucid exposition of the finer susceptibilities of the human mind some of them may well bear comparison with those of Tolstoi. The translator of the "Glimpses" is Mr. Rajani Ranjan Sen, who some time ago made his mark as a successful translator into English in his "Triumph of Valmiki."

Cochin Landlords and Tenancy Bill.

We have received a copy of a rather vehement little pamphlet entitled "Story of a Cochin Betrayal: an appeal to Lord Pentland," from which it appears that the Zemindars of Malabar are furious. Briefly, the facts of the case are that in July last a special committee was appointed by the Dewan (Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, I.C.S.) to discuss the Cochin Tenancy Draft Regulation and the Jenmi Sabha (Zemindars' Association) was invited to select a representative to be a member of the Committee on the first day of sitting.

The Jenmi represenative was ruled out of order when he made a personal representation about his position in the Committee. As that was not a subject which the Special Committee had any jurisdiction to consider or discuss, the representative was given the opportunity of making any representations to he Dewan at he end of the sitting, if necessary. This he failed to do. At the commencement of the next sitting the Jenmi representative again rose, handing over a petition to the Dewan, with a view to speak on the same subject, and he was ruled out of order, as the Committee had not met to discuss these matters of procedure; and if the representation was to be made it was to be made in due course by a petition to the Dewan. The representative at once, with his clients, withdrew from the meeting.

The Dewan strongly censured the gentlemen in question, and the present position is that the Committee is without a member to represent the landlord interest. Hence the pamphlet.

The Creed System and Press Messages.

Among the many improvements which are being gradually introduced in the Indian Telegraph Department, the installation of Creed printing between Calcutta and Rangoon will be extremely interesting. It is hoped that the Creed system will facilitate the disposal of heavy traffic between Calcutta and Rangoon. The Creed system is one employed at repeating stations where the signals from a punctured tape passing through the transmitter at the sending station are reproduced on tape in the form of perforations automatically, whereby the same can conveniently be passed to stations beyond in the same manner as is done at the sending station. The receiving station gets a printed record of those signals in ink on tape which is transcribed at leisure. The Creed system is worked to great advantage in dealing with large Press traffic intended for several stations, which can all obtain a copy at a single operation when connected up with the sending station through the repeating arrangement described above.

The Lord Chief Justiceship.

Mr. Asquith's Government has had plenty of legal patronage to bestow, during its five years or so of office, and the Premier has, on the whole, bestowed it well. But we cannot think that even among his own supporters there will be found many to approve the appointment of the present Attorney-General to the Lord Chief Justiceship, vacant by the retirement of Lord Alverstone. The Attorney-General is generally considered to have the right of reversion of any high legal office that falls vacant while his Party is in power, and, under ordinary circumstances, there would be nothing to say against this custom operating in the case of Sir Rufus Isaacs, who has won his way to the leadership of the bar by brilliant attainments. But the circumstances of the deal in Marconi shares cannot be forgotten, and, while they may be forgiven in a politician, they ought not to be tolerated in an aspirant for a great judical position such as that of the Lord Chief Justiceship of England, with all its splendid traditions. A man who, as a member of the Government entered into a transaction, admittedly indiscreet, and then wilfully withheld the circumstances from the House of Commons, while professing to make a full disclosure, will not, and cannot, command the confidence of the public as Lord Chief Justice, and is hardly, in our opinion, a fit successor to Russell, Coleridge and Cockburn, to go back no further.

Mr. Asquith and the Appointment.

That Lord Alverstone's retirement was impending has been known for long. His health for a long time past has been so unsatisfactory that it required no little self-sacrifice on his part to continue to fulfill the duties of his office. It is generally believed that his retirement would have taken place earlier, had it not been for the Marconi *imbroglio*, as a result of which the immediate appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs became impossible. In this connection it is interesting to recall that on the eve of the prorogation of Parliament on August 15, Mr. Bonar Law put the following question to the Prime Minister:—

I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether it is true, as reported in to-day's Press, that the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) has resigned, or has tendered his resignation; and if so, when such resignation was tendered and when accepted, also whether the right hon. gentleman has advised the appointment of any successor, and, if not, when he does intends to do so"

To this Mr. Asquith replied:

So far as I am aware the Lord Chief Justice has not resigned. The last communication I had from him, I am glad to say, led me to entertain the hope that he would in course of time be able to resume his active duties.

It is significant that the reply was received with general cheers. It is believed that the Premier was reluctant to appoint Sir Rufus Isaacs, and it is propable that considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him, by the Isaacs party in the Cabinet.

Lord Alverstone and his Successor.

Lord Alverstone has not been exactly a great success as Lord Chief Justice. He has none of the brilliant qualities of his three predecessors named above. He has intellectual attainments of the heavy, solid order, an enormous capacity for work and the mastery of detail; and he had, at first, dignity of demeanour. But, according to all accounts, he had lost this last qualification in recent years, under the stress of ill-health. He succeeded Lord Russell of Killowen, who also suffered from shortness of temper on the Bench, in 1900. He was born in 1842 and was called to the Bar in 1868, took silk ten years later, became Attorney-General in 1885, and again filled that office in the Unionist Governments of 1886-92, and 1895-1900. Prior to the death of Lord Russell of Killowen he was for a few months Master of the Rolls. Sir Rufus Isaacs has had a remarkable career. He began life as a stockbroker. When he was about 28—he is now 53,—his firm was "hammered", and he then went to the Bar. In a few years he gained a large and lucrative practice owing to his ability in dealing with commercial cases, and he made his name famous in the notorious "Kynoch" case. He became Solicitor-General in 1910 and Attorney-General a few months later, and has had the unusual privilage, for an Attorney-General, of a seat in the Cabinet.

Other Legal Appointments.

There is one part of India where the announcement of the appointment of Lord Dunedin and Sir John Hamilton as the new Lords of Appeal will be received with gratification,—and that is Bengal, for it was feared that Sir Lawrence Jenkins would receive the offer of one of one of these posts. The departure of Sir Lawrence Jenkins from Bengal at the present juncture would be regarded as a calamity, and useful as his presence on the Supreme Court of Appeal for the Empire would be to this country, it is more valuable in India itself. Lord Dunedin has been President of the Court of Session in Scotland since 1905 and Sir John Hamilton is perhaps the best of the King's Bench judges. Mr. Alexander Ure, the new President of the Court of Session, is, of course, well-known as Lord Advocate for Scotland and the author of Mr. Balfour's "frigid calculated lie." The appointment of Sir Walter Phillimore as Lord Justice of Appeal is surprising. Few judges of the King's bench have been less popular or commanded less public confidence.

"The Land for the People."

The old Chartist cry has gone unheeded these many years, and if Mr. Lloyd George's Land Policy takes shape and materialises, we shall owe it all to his indomitable energy and personality. In a speech last January Mr. George said:—

This is the richest land under the sun—rich in natural resources. It is not a barren and sterile wilderness. There is no more fertile land under the sun, and there are plenty of accumulated resources here to develop those natural qualities. Yet this is what we shall prove by unchallengeable facts—that this rich country, the richest the world has ever seen, does not provide decent homes for labourers engaged in an occupation which is vital to its very existence.

If Mr. George's evangel is realised, the land will produce twice what it now does in healthy, good food for the community; and it will employ almost twice as much, if not more, labour, much more highly paid.

THE DIESEL MYSTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A body, believed to be that of Herr Diesel's, has been found in the Scheldt.

The P. & O. Coy's special steamer Himalaya passed Suez outward bound to Bombay at 2-30 p.m. on **Monday the 13th** inst.

ATLANTIC HORROR.

FLAMING SHIP IN MID-OCEAN.

RESCUE VESSELS' PLIGHT.

FUTILE STRUGGLE WITH FIRE AND GALE.

BRILLIANT FEATS OF HEROISM.

PASSENGERS' THRILLING NARRATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Carmania has arrived at Fishguard. The Captain has declined to make a statement, but Mr. Spurgeon relates that two of the Volturno's boats were safely launched. If these have been lost, as feared, then the death roll will be 170.

Mr. Spurgeon further related that while the passengers were breakfasting they felt that the ship was suddenly going full speed. When they reached the Volturno it was evident that the fire had gained the mastery. Captain Inch devoted his efforts to save the passengers. Two of the boats were launched safely but four were wrecked. The account follows very closely the lines of the previous narrative and then adds that the Carmania made signals of encouragement to those on board the Volturno who waved handkerchiefs. The liner Seydlitz arrived and then the Grosser Kurfuerst and others. Captain Barr floated rafts hoping that the Volturno could secure them.

THE FATEFUL EXPLOSION.

At sunset, the flames were breaking through great clouds of smoke. Captain Inch sent despairing messages for succour. He lowered the boat commanded by the Volturno's second officer to take a line from the Grosser Kurfuerst, but the boat was smashed to pieces against the latter vessel's side, the crew being saved by a mircle. At 9-30 in the evening the Volturno was a lurid glare. Inch sent a last appeal and then the explosion occurred which seemed to seal the vessel's fate. The passengers on board the Carmania gazing at the fearful spectacle saw a man swimming below. A British seaman immediately dived into the sea and saved him amid great cheering.

ANXIETY AT AN END.

The dawn came but hope had been almost abandoned. The sea had abated to an extraordinary degree. The liners' boats rushed to render assistance and to their great relief they found that all the Volturno's passengers had survived the terrible night. Captain Inch was the last to leave the Volturno, and took with him the ship's papers.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF OIL SHIP,

STEAMERS' FRANTIC RESCUE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Humphrey Jones, of Liverpool, a passenger by the Carmania in an interview said that when Captain Barr realised the situation he called the Marconi operator to get into touch with the oil steamer Narragansett, so that the latter might pour oil on the waves and thus facilitate the work of rescue.

The Narragansett radiographed that she would "be up with the milk in the morning." She arrived at daybreak and instantly started pouring hundreds of tons of oil on the waves. Then, said Mr. Jones, there was a regular Spithead review. Every ship worked splendidly. The Grosser Kurfuerst did wonderfully while the Kroonland and the Czar vied with one another in expediting the work of rescue. The spectacle of the burning ship and the haunting nightmare of 700 persons on the point of perishing was too terrible for words. But for the oil and the storm subsiding all assuredly would have been lost.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BOATS.

Two Americans said the seas broke over the Carmania as she forged to the scene of the disaster. Captain Barr, conducted the whole of the rescue operations magnificently. The passengers also pay a tribute to Captain Gardner's seamanship which they describe as superb. The Carmania made an exhaustive search for the two missing boats belonging to the Volturno but found only wreckage. Captain Barr ordered the smaller vessels to make a closer ring round the Volturno as they ran less risk of collision than the big liners. The passengers describe the dive of the British seaman to save the man seen in the water as an act of wonderful heroism.

FLAMES 80 FEET HIGH.

EXPLOSION CAUSES PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The liner Grosser Kurfuerst in a wireless message says the fire on the Volturno started by an explosion in the forward hold at seven o'clock on Thursday, morning. The message dwells on the spectacle of flames which at times rose to eighty feet in the air. Fifty or more of the crew and passengers, were killed by the explosion and fire. When the flames reached the coal-bunkers it became impossible to extinguish them. The explosion in the evening caused a panic among the despairing people. When the Grosser Kurfuerst's boat under the steran of the Volturno, people jumped into the sea so as to be rescued. The boat was out for six hours and was nearly lost.

OFFICER'S SPLENDID GALLANTRY.

The Volturno's second officer, Mr. Lloyd, displayed the greatest gallantry. He fell twenty feet while repairing the wireless apparatus but continued to help in the rescue. Later he made a perilous boat journey to the Grosser Kurfuerst.

CARMANIA ARRIVES AT LIVERPOOL,

CAPTAIN OF VOLTURNO PRAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Carmania has arrived at Liverpool. Captain Barr, in an interview, explained the numerous attempts made to establish connection with the Volturno.

He manoeuvred to get to windward of the Volurno, and told Captain Inch to string lifebuoys on ropes in order that the Carmania might pick up any person jumping off the Volturno. He said it was useless to send off any further boats in the Carmania's position. With the searchlight he watched the boats of other lines. He thought it better to direct other vessels than to rush in and save passengers. He had heard from the people in the boats that the people on the ship were as quiet as though terror was upon them. In the circumstances the captain of the Volturno acted most bravely, considering that he was one against so many terror-stricken people.

OFFICERS WORKING LIKE DEMONS.

"A DOZEN HAYSTACKS BURNING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The flames on the "Volturno" are described by the Carmania's passengers as rising to a height of a hundred feet, as though a dozen haystacks were burning. The most heroic sight was two officers working like demons with axes and crowbars, ripping up the deck to prevent the fire spreading aft where the survivors were huddled. The difficulties of the boats trying to effect a rescue were shown by the fact, that a boat of the liner Minneapolis was carried off by wind and current and the rudder broken. She was sighted by the Carmania's searchlight, and the liner steamed to her assistances. As the last occupant climbed on board, the boat was smashed against the Carmania's side. The time thus lost accounted for the Carmania not joining in the final rescue, Captain Barr signalling to the other Captains that he would stand aside if they would carry on the rescue. When the boats arrived alongside the Volturno, the plates were red-hot and clouds of steam were rising from the waterline. The rescues, however, were carried out most methodically, even the Captain's dog being taken off.

LOSS OF LIVES EXPLAINED.

EXPLOSIONS VARIOUSLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Interviews with the Carmania's passengers in London, wireless messages from the liners Grosser Kurfuerst, Kroonland, Devonian and Touraine, together with striking photographs of the burning Volturno, give vivid pictures of the disaster, though an authoritative account by the survivors and crew of the Volturno is still lacking. All stories concur, however, that the loss of life was due to the destruction of the boats which were launched before the arrival of the liners. Explosions in the evening are variously attributed to the flames reaching a thousand cases of gin in the hold, and to detonators and rockets stored in the chart room exploding. The panic among the passengers was intensified by explosions which, according to the Grosser Kurfuerst, killed forty people and injured the captain.

Most of those on board the Carmania paced the decks all night, watching the boats helplessly tossing on the sea, inable to reach the Volturno on which the Carmania had focussed her searchlight.

CAWNPO[redacted]

VICEROY [redacted] PEACE.

"DALAN" TO BE REBUILT.

CROWDS WITNESS RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

PATERNAL ADMONITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy reached Cawnpore by a special train this morning at 9-35 a.m. The railway station had been specially decorated by the local Mahomedans. Although the arrival was private, His Excellency was received at the station by the Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam and other prominent officials.

From the railway station His Excellency and party drove direct to the Machhli Bazar Mosque where the Hon. the Raja of Mohammadabad, Mr. Mazharal Haque and other prominent Mahomedans received His Excellency and party. His Excellency went inside the mosque, a special carpet being spread for him to walk on and spent 20 minutes inspecting the mosque. He conversed freely with Moulana Abdul Bari, a religious leader of the Mussalmans and through him asked the Mahomedans to forget all that had happened.

The party then returned to the Circuit House where a deputation of local Mahomedans consisting of Nawab Syed Syedali Khan, Nawab Syed Gaffar Ali Khan, Hafiz Mahomed Halim, Honorary Magistrate, and Mahomed Hashim, Sheik Sana Nadin, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah and Karim Ahmed, trustees of the Machhli Bazar Mosque, and Syed Fazhir Rehman, vakil and Secretary, District Moslem League, waited upon His Excellency with an address. Besides the members of the deputation a large number of prominent Mahomedans, including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Mazharal Haque, the Hon. Syed Raza Ali, the Hon. Shahid Hussein, Mr. Mahomed Nasim, Mr. Nabe Ullah Masood, Mr. Mahtisham Ali, and nearly all the advocates engaged in the case, were present at the Circuit House. Syed Fazhir Rehman, Secretary of the District Moslem League, who has taken prominent part in the recent affairs, read the following address, which was presented in a handsome casket to His Excellency by Nawab Syed Ali Khan:—

THE ADDRESS.

"To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"May it please Your Excellency,—The Mussulman residents of the city of Cawnpore beg to approach Your Excellency with this humble address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this town. We remember with gratification and pride Your Excellency's last visit to our historic city, when Your Excellency was pleased to lay the foundation stone of the memorial to our dearly-beloved late King Edward the Seventh, the Peacemaker.

"We greatly regret that recently the peace of our town has been disturbed by the events of the 3rd of August in connection with the Machhli Bazar Mosque, and we strongly condemn the action of those who took part in the unlawful act of throwing brickbats or otherwise behaved in a lawless manner; and we assure Your Excellency that we Mussulmans of Cawnore are the most law-abiding and loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

"We are fully aware of, and grateful to, Your Excellency for your well-known sympathy with the distress and misery of humanity in any form or shape, and we beg to offer our most grateful thanks for Your Lordship's munificent donation in aid of the widows and orphans in the loss that they have sustained in the recent disturbance. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have the fullest confidence in your justice and sympathy, and in this spirit we are content to elave to you the decision of the questions arising out of the present situation. Your Excellency has at heart the best interests of our community."

"We beg to remain Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

The Mussulmans of Cawnpore."

THE REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The address that you have just read is a source of profound satisfaction to me, since it contains not only an expression of confidence in my justice and sympathy, but of what I prize much more, viz., that loyalty to our King-Emperor, which I am happy to think has always been one of the chief characteristics of the Mahomedan community in this country. Had I not been firmly convinced of the loyalty and sentiments of your community I would not have come from Simla to Cawnpore today. It is unnecessary for me to repeat here the assurance that I gave quite recent[redacted]il, that olicy of cus be- mperor is true. lisation ruction sh with herwise. ernment consider- [redacted] of any [redacted] consider their interests affected, and will always endeavour to find a soution of the question at issue in a sense satisfactory to all concerned.

"Knowing, as I do, the generous and kindly character of your Lieutenant-Governor, I feel confident that if you had been equally anxious as I have been to find a solution of the question of the mosque you would have succeeded in doing so and in meeting Sir James Meston's wishes. Had this happened, the sad and deplorable incidents of the 3rd August would not have occurred, and widows and orphans would not have had cause to mourn for their husbands and fathers.

DECISION OF THE QUESTIONS.

"This is now past history,, which I hope may soon be forgotten. I have come from Simla with the express purpose of bringing to you peace. You tell me in your address that you are content to leave the decision of the questions arising out of the present situation in my hands, believing that I have at heart the best interests of your community. It is true that I have at heart the best interests of your community, and I have given much thought to this matter and to a possible solution.

"After long and careful consideration I have arrived at the decision that an arcade of at least eight feet in height should be built, upon which the *Dalan* could be placed in the same relative position as before, but on a higher level, thereby securing space for the pavement below without interfering with the relative positions of the buildings pertaining to the mosque. I regard it as immaterial to whom the land upon which it is built is to be considered to belong, but it is essential that the general public as well as those who go to worship at the mosque should be entitled to use it as a footpath. Further, the *Mutiwallis* should build the arcade and construct the pavement below, these constructions being in accordance with the plans approved by the Municipal Board.

"As regards those who have been charged with having committed riot on the 3rd of August I wish to say a few words. I am your father and you are my children. When children do wrong it is the duty of their father, while inspired by the most kindly feelings, to admonish them so that they may learn wisdom and not err again. My words are not addressed to you personally but to those who are charged with having committed riot and have now suffered imprisonment for the last ten weeks. These, if guilty of violence, have put themselves in the wrong, for they are accused of having resisted constituted authority and have thus not only broken the law but also the very well-known and universally acknowledged principle of the great Islamic faith which they profess and follow. The maintenance of constituted authority is the duty of the Government, and I say, as the head of the Government of India, that under all circumstances it will be maintained. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been the duty of the Government to prosecute and obtain the punishment of the prisoners. But they have already suffered severely, and, as I have said before, I have come to Cawnpore to give peace.

"I also wish to show mercy to those who instigated the riot and who are thus responsible for the harm that has occurred. They are the least deserving of consideration, but, as a solution of the difficulty connected with the mosque has been found, I am anxious that the incidents which aroused so much feeling and excitement should be now buried in oblivion. I trust, however, that if clemency is extended to the instigators, the melancholy consequences of their intemperate oratory may be a warning to them and to others against similar reckless speaking in the future.

"I wish the sufferings of all those who are charged with having taken part in the riot to now cease, and I have therefore, with the full concurrence of Sir James Meston and of Mr. Baillie, invited the Local Government to take immediate steps for the provisions of Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be applied to all those connected with the riot who have been committed to the Court of Session for trial.

"I devoutly trust that the solution of the question of the mosque and the decision that I have taken in connection with those now under commitment for trial may bring peace and contentment not only in Cawnpore but amongst the whole of the Mahomedan community in India, that no action may be taken locally or otherwise tending in any way to perpetuate the melancholy memories of the past few months, and that all Mahomedans may unite together in loyalty to their sovereign and in loyal co-operation with constituted authority for the maintenance of law and order and for the peace happiness and prosperity of the great and beautiful land in which we live."

His Excellency's reply was translated into Urdu by Khan Bahadur Moula Bux, translator.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

A very large crowd had gathered in the precincts of the Sessions Court, to-day, in expectation of the release of the 106 accused in the Cawnpore Mosque case.

Mr. D. R. Lyle, Sessions Judge, who had been specially deputed by the Local Government to try the case, was present. Though today was not the date fixed for the trial of the case at 12 a.m. Mr. Guy P. Boys, counsel for the Crown, with Mr. Mazharal Haque, Syed Fazlur Rehman and the other counsels for the defence, put in their apperance in the Court.

Mr. Boys stated that, under instructions from the Local Government, he applied for withdrawal of the charges against all the accused in the three different cases which had been committed to the Sessions.

Mr. Haque, in response to the Court, stated that he gladly acepetd the situation.

The prisoners were then released and were taken to their respective homes in gharries which had been specially provided for them.

The police had considerable difficulty in controlling the crowd, that had gathered in the Court compound.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMMISSION TO SIT IN TWO SECTIONS.

ENQUIRY INTO THE LARGER SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Public Services Commission leaves for India on Thursday to enquire into the 28 Services other than the Indian Civil and Provincial Services. It will assemble first at Delhi on November 3rd, and examine the Imperial officers and witnesses from the United Provinces, the Punjab and North-West Frontier. It will then assemble at Calcutta in the middle of December to hear witnesses from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma. Early in February it will go to Madras, and will complete the tour at Bombay, where witnesses from Western India and Central Provinces will be heard.

In order that adequate time may be given for dealing with numerous technical points arising in respect of the various Services, the Commission will sit in two sections, each specialising as regards those points on its own list of Services, but there will be ample consideration of all important matters by the full Commission, and there will be no division of the Commission regarding the four more important Services, namely, Medical, Educational, Public Works and Railways.

The Commission is expected to return to England for consideration of its report early in April.

COTTON-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

ENQUIRY BY TRADE COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Before sailing for South Africa in February the Royal Commission on the Dominions trade will take evidence in connection with the possibilities for cotton-growing in Australia.

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF MISS PANKHURST.

FREE FIGHT AT SUFFRAGETTE MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was addressing a meeting in Bow Baths this evening when the police rushed in and attempted to arrest her. A fierce fight ensued in which the police used their batons and those on the platform and members of the audience, chairs, many of which were smashed. In the confusion Miss Sylvia Pankhurst escaped. Mrs. Leigh was arrested.

CHINESE SALT TAX.

EUROPEAN DEBT OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter learns that though the reorganisation of the Chinese Salt Gabelle will still take considerable time, the loan service, amounting to £125,000 sterling, which is secured thereon is being punctually paid monthly in accordance with the loan contract.

The four provinces specified therein are recognising and faithfully meeting their obligations.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS' APPOINTMENT PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Lord Alverstone has resigned. His successor as Lord Chief Justice will be apponted in a few days. There is reason to believe that this will be Sir Rufus Isaacs.

UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE.

COMING MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will preside at a meeting, to be held shortly in Birmingham, to protest against Home Rule, which will be addressed by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The deaths are announced of Sir Ford North, Mr. James Stuart, P. C. and Mr. Patrick Guiney, M.P., for Cork County North.

The deaths are announced of Sir John Batty Tuke and Sir David Baird.

UNITED INDIA

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S VIEWS.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN CO-OPERATION.

FEDERATION OF FAITHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Wazir Hassan, Secretary of the All Indian Moslem League, Lucknow, addressing the London Indian Association, reviewed the growth of co-operation between Mahomedans and Hindus in India, emphasising the need for education to make the co-operation of the former effective.

It was impossible, however, to dissociate religion from politics, therefore he looked forward to a united India, in which the union would be a union of communities on federal lines, a federation of faiths no less strong than the federation of the American States or the German Kingdoms.

LOYAL, BUT ANTI-BUREAUCRATIC.

The Mussulman mind was awakening to the defects of the present administration. The unity of Hindus and Mussulmans was not to be a unity in opposition to the British Government, though it was true they wished to unite in attacking the citadel of bureaucratic, despotic rule, with its inevitable abuses.

Naturally, self-government could not be achieved in a day; it would only follow the development of a common nationality, requiring many decades of patient labour and sustained effort.

Mr. C. Ghose, barrister of Calcutta, cordially reciprocated these sentiments, and gave several instances of harmonious co-operation.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A. AND A SUFFERING ANIMAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A week or two since I noticed a buffalo grazing on the Cross Maidan. The animal was suffering from a sore back and was restless as mosequetoes and flies were tormenting it. In its agony the animal rubbed continually the afflicted part against a tree. I wrote to the R.S.P.C.A. and have received the enclosed reply which I confess has surprised me not a little. I should have thought on receipt of a complaint of this nature the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have at once made investigations, proscecuted the owner for neglecting the animal's sufferings and taken immediate steps with a view to affording relief to the creature. They write, instead, to say that "on depositing a month's feeding fee for the animal by its owner, it will be admitted into the hospital and medically treated!" Suppose, however, that the owner is not inclined to do as suggested, is the animal to be left rotting in agony! Does the S.P.C.A. exist for nothing more than to treat the animal medically if the owner deposits a month's feeding fee!

Yours, etc.,

T. S. MIRZAN.

"Cherag" Office.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

(ENCLOSURE.)

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th inst. complaining about a buffalo belonging to one Parasram Madhowsing of 2nd Lane Dhobitalao, with a sore back and found grassing on the Maidan, I may inform you that on depositing a month's feeding fee for the animal by its owner, it will be admitted into, the hospital and medically treated. Of course, the charges for food are very moderate, viz., annas seven per day.

Yours, etc.,

NAWROJI HORMASJI COOPER, B.A.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay S.P.C.A.

Bombay Sept. 30.

AN UNSAVOURY LOCALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I live at the junction of Foras and Lamington roads, where the atmosphere was pervaded by an obnoxious smell on the evening of Thursday last, when a storm passed over the city. Since then, almost every evening, with the commencement of the strong wind followed by rain, the nuisance has been repeated. Yesterday evening it was greater than on any previous day. I was then at a friend's house on Sleater-road, next to Grant-road station, and we were sick of the same offensive smell. Another friend who came in said that the nuisance was nothing compared with that at Grant-road corner.

I write these few lines with the desire of drawing the attention of the Executive Health Officer to this abominable nuisance, and request him, if he is aware of the same, to be kind enough to explain the cause of it, and, if possible, prevent its continuance.

P.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

A NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, B.A., Bar-at-Law of the Middle Temple was duly sworn before the Hon. Justice MacLeod on Tuesday last and enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(XV.*)

THE "GAMBLE IN RA N."

MR. WEBB AND THE USE OF GOLD.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

One of the earliest points on which Mr. Webb strenuously, and we think rightly, adhered to his opinion, was the extremely cautious, rather extremely overcautious, we should say, manner in which the annual budget was framed,—a nervousness about a "gamble in rain" or any other plausible pretext which might sophistically be called a "gamble," whereby the Finance Minister for the time being is enabled, at the close of the year, when the so-called "revised estimates" are submitted to the public, to flourish a big surplus! This is a financial trick the hollowness of which has been exposed times out of number. Under this pretext of over-caution budgets have been framed to show deficits which eventually have disclosed large surpluses! We can only characterise it as juggling in finance. Finance Ministers in India are nothing but financial jugglers more or less. They have all moved in a vicious circle from the days of Sir John Strachey and Sir Evelyn Baring to those of Sir Edward Law and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. Prior to 1900, the wail every year was either low exchange, or precarious opium, or famine. Sometimes adventurous expeditions for nothing in particular on the frontiers came as a godsend to excuse deficits. Opium made or unmade surpluses according to the exigencies of the financial witches at headquarters. As to low exchange, there was a "prolonged wail," but it lost whatever force, artificial or natural, it had, when the mints were closed and the gold standard reserve established. Therefore, they took up this new cry of downfall of sowcar interests which actually depend on the monsoon. But the monsoon is always with us. And so, despite of poor harvests, years of experience could easily suggest how far a Finance Minister should take account of the one or the other in framing his annual budget. But they must always have up their sleeves a kind of false divinity whom they can make dance just as they deemed it expedient to show a surplus or a deficit. At present "gamble in rain" is the *deus ex machina*. Practically, we owe it to the genius of Sir Guy Wilson for that phrase which is now "classic," in official nuance, and so loosely bandied about by apologists in the Press. The official excuse is ingenious but hardly ingenuous. It is therefore to be hoped that the Commission will recommend that Finance Ministers need not be so nervous about harvests and stake their budget all on agricultural prosperity, though we do not deny that that prosperity favours revenue. We think that, so far, Mr. Webb has done valuable service in exposing this hollow plea of over caution on which the Chairman too unnecessarily harped a great deal.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Coming to Council Bills, Mr. Webb was right so far as his contention that there has been in recent years a great excess beyond the annual requirements of the Secretary of State for Home Charges. There is not a scintilla of doubt about it. It has been admitted by the Goliaths of the India Office and has not been challenged by any Commissioner. To go on blindly selling Council Bills beyond the amounts annually budgeted for is reprehensible. The apology was too frequently made for it by the Chairman that the excess beyond requirements was in no way harmful to India, because, if at some other time monies were not forthcoming, the Secretary of State would be embarrassed. But is it not harmful to have extra taxation beyond the need of Government? You call it when realised a "surplus" which in reality is a misnomer. So, too it is harmful to have a plethora of council bills, increase your cash balances, then send about the official broker among the three score bankers and firms to lend them for a time at any rate of interest. Monies for railway or irrigation capital ought never to come out of Council Bills. Nor, for that matter, for any other purpose. At this time of the day it is superfluous to refer to the origin of the Council Bills, how they began to come into vogue, and how my Lords of the Treasury" in 1879 were invited to advise the Secretary of State, and what sound opinion they gave. Council Bills were certainly an excellent method of remittance of the Home Charges by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. But they were devised for no other purpose. Their object was strictly defined, and, inasmuch as it was convenient to the importer of Indian produce to sell his gold to the Secretary of State, and it was convenient for the Inian Government to pay his drafts here in rupees, the method was approved of. But of late years the practice has been grossly abused. It may be as revealed in the evidence recorded by the Commission, that sometimes the Secretary of State may be pinched a while and it may be necessary to sell Council Bills a little in excess. But what may be exceptional ought not to be allowed to glide into regular usage.

AN UNPRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

That was the evil against which Mr. Webb contended and contended rightly. But it is to be feared, he was hardly practical when he suggested to the Commission that the India Office should fix a plate on its door and invite all and sundry to buy the Secretary of State's Council Bills at any time at the price fixed by him. That price should swerve but lightly from the standard of 16d. It may be at the highest 16 1/32 and at the lowest 15 31/32. Questioned whether buyers would invariably be found to buy the bills, Mr. Webb answered in the affirmative. Pressed to give a definitely deliberate opinion, he stoutly maintained that it was perfectly practicable. Why? Because he thought they *always* wanted to remit monies to India, while the Secretary of State was the only monopolist vendor of the bills. He could corner all but the buyers could not corner him. That was his fixed conviction. We are afraid that in practice the method would break down within three months of its institution. What is wanted is a correction of the abuse of the practice and no more. It is absurd to say that because trade wants double the amount of Councils the Secretary of State should sell freely. We emphatically say "No." It is a mere accident that bills have to be sold in this fashion. There is nowhere else such a practice. The State in India performs—a distinct function, and it is also an accident that it has partly to do financing for want of proper financing organisation. That, however, is no reason to allow the Secretary of State to sell in a single year for Home Charges Bills which actually may come to two years' requirements or a little less. Such finance must be condemned *in toto*.

It is superfluous to go over once more the ground so excellently traversed by Mr. Abrahams and Mr. Clayton Cole as to Cash Balances and lending of monies. That controversy may now be at rest. It is like a dead horse and need not be flogged any more. As to the State bank, there, is, of course, a wide difference of opinion and we have no inclination to say aught more on the subject. We repeat that criticism would be more opportune when the Commission has made its report or when the Government of India has published its own skeleton schemes.

MR. WEBB'S EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Webb, at the close of his evidence, wished to submit to the Commission one or two matters by way of supplement to his answers. He said: "Firstly, with regard to the questions put to me by Sir Chapurji, on the subject of my opinion now being different from, in fact, diametrically opposite to—what they were 15 or 20 years ago. Several critics have drawn my attention to the fact and I should like to explain to the Commission the reason why I advocate a freer use of gold rather than a freer use of silver." At this stage we may state for the information of the general reader that Mr. Webb was undoubtedly a pronounced opponent of the closure of the Mints. He condemned it wholesale and continued to do so till 1906 or 1907 when, perhaps, convinced of the futility of his previous convictions, he began strongly to advocate a gold currency. "Fifteen or twenty years ago," Mr. Webb proceeded, "prices all over the world were diminishing; prices were going down, and money was appreciating in value. The construction which I put upon that was that there was not sufficient metallic money in the world to go round, and therefore, it was desirable to add to the metallic money available. Therefore, in the case of India, I advocate the further coinage and use of silver money. But since then the position has been entirely reversed, and the output of gold has become so enormous that to that gigantic output I attribute the fact that prices all over the world are rapidly rising, which I regard as an indication that the metallic basis, gold, is more than adequate for current requirements. In those circumstances I think to add more silver to an already abundant supply of gold money is a very grave blunder, and that it is calculated to produce very curious economic crises all over the world, owing to well-to-do people being tempted to overtrading and over-speculation while the poor population languish on the verge of starvation. For these reasons I strongly protest against the coinage of further silver money where it can be avoded and for these reasons I advocate the further use of gold. Then, with regard to hoarding in India, I should like to correct, if I may, misimpressions which exist. In the first place a very large portion of the population,—over 90 per cent., are illiterate, and the Commission will easily see the difficulties of advocating the use of cheques and banking and paper currency amongst a population 95 per cent. of whom are unable to read or write." These are the two reasons which, Mr. Webb said, have prompted him to alter his former opinion. Of course, every one is at liberty to entertain an opinion different from what he held before, if he is convinced that he was previously wrong. But convincing oneself as to the wrongness of the former view and the correctness of the present is one thing; to convince others is another thing. Others, in spite of the reasons alleged, may declare that they were not sufficiently strong or demonstrable. This part of the subject, we fear, belongs to the sphere of philosophy and not practical finance. We are quite willing to admit, indeed we take him at his word, that what Mr. Webb urged in his self-defence, by reason of the taunt hurled at him for his apostacy by Sir Shapurji, is true. But how may that defence strike those whom he wants to persuade and believe that his present conviction is the right one? Opinions will certainly differ on this very delicate matter.

THE USE OF GOLD.

What we are concerned here is to know whether the statements made by Mr. Webb in his apologia before the Commission can bear the searchlight of a critical expert examination. Is it not the case that gold production since the middle ages has ebbed and flowed? Are we unaware of the effects of the new gold in America soon after its discovery by Columbus? Are we not acquainted with its economic effects on Europe? There is a mass of literature on the subject which he who runs may read in great public libraries. But let that pass. Let us come to recent times, "within the memory of men still living." What happened in Europe on the discovery of Australian gold, say, in 1850, and what were the effects awhile of that gold in England and the Continent? In 1879, there appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" an exceedingly able article on gold in which the writer, who was thoroughly conversant with [illegible] organisation, mines can be reached to a greater depth to bring forth a larger quantity. But it is also known by experience that even after all efforts mines do get exhausted. Things resume their normality and prices reach their former level. It is the transition period which brings forth exceptional consequences as at present. And so far as India is concerned there is nothing unusual as far as its population is concerned. For hundreds of years the mass has been known to be illiterate. For centuries she has been "the sink of the precious metals. Prices have fluctauted. All phenomena now happening, or which have happend since 1893, were there before for centuries. Even hoarding, so ancient and so immemorial, is no new phenomenon. Under such circumstances it may be reasonably asked why all this advocacy of a freer use of gold? Why not a freer use of silver, for we can adduce overwhelming evidence that India can still have its use even in a larger degree and that without any evil consequences to the population or the State for the next thousand years. There is that well-known authority on silver, Mr. Frewen, who can enlighten Mr. Webb and then members of the Commission that a freer use of gold, despite the enormous gold production might have been all the better for India. Whether others may agree with him or not, we say this, that on the point of greater use of silver or gold for India there can be cited authorities both ways. A new Gold and Silver Commission, like the one which sat in 1886, can alone authoritatively solve the new problems. One thing only we will say, namely, that silver is not dead as a currency. The time may come when the scramble for gold by the gold-using countries will induce altogether a new state of things. But we wish neither to dogmatise nor prophecy. All that we need say here is that the reasons assigned by Mr. Webb for his present opinions are reasons which carry conviction. With this last word, we take leave of Mr. Webb and once more repeat our opinion that howsoever he may have fared at the hands of the Commission, to him certainly belongs the credit of having brought that Commission into existence, which has been so far so useful as to clear away the nebulosity in which some of the problems which are being investigated were allowed to be obscured by the Government. The nebula are being cleared and we are able now to see with a clear vision how these great monetary problems stand. That is a distinct gain and we owe it to Mr. Montagu Webb.

The previous articles have appeared in our issues of Sept. 23rd, 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th, Oct 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th.

DESPERATE BURGLAR'S REVENGE.

FATAL AFFRAY IN BYCULLA RESTAURANT.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, touching the death of Ardeshir Khudabux the proprietor of the Kitchener Restaurant which is situated at Byculla. The deceased who is twenty-five years of age, died from the effects of stabs inflicted on him by Hirji Bala on the morning of the 6th instant when the latter raided his shop with the intention of robbing.

Evidence was given by Abdul Kader, a servant in the shop, who stated that on the morning in question at about 2-30 a.m. he was roused from his sleep by hearing cries of "thief thief" and on waking up saw the deceased, (whose clothes were all stained with blood) struggling with Hirji Bala while the latter was flourishing a knife with which he inflicted several deep stabs on the deceased. Abdul Kader was also stabbed on the chest in endeavouring to rescue his master. The noise of the affray brought two men of the Salvation Army on the scene who seized Hirji Bala and succeeded in binding him down with ropes, till the Police arrived, when the injured persons were removed to Hospital and Hirji taken into custody.

Adam Budhan, also a servant in the shop, next gave evidence. He corroborated the story of Abdul Kader, and further that he too had been stabbed on going to his master's assistance.

Nanalal Gahad, the Adjutant of the Salvation Army, who also went on the scene on hearing the alarm said that he rushed to the help of the deceased with Jival, his cook, when he saw Hirji stabbing the deceased who was lying on the floor bleeding profusely with a knife. He laid hold of Hirji whom he disarmed and then bound down, while Jival went to fetch the Police.

The body was examined by Dr. A. Powell who said that death was due to haemorrhage from the wounds.

The jury returned a verdict that death had been caused by the stabs received from a knife.

MYMENSINGH OUTRAGE.

SUSPECT RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

In connection with the recent bomb outrage at Mymensingh, which resulted in the death of Police Inspector Bunkim Chander Chowdhry, the local police on suspicion arrested one Mohendra Ganguli, a compounder working in a dispensary. He was placed yesterday before the Magistrate of Mymenshingh, who admitted him to bail as there was not sufficient incriminating evidence against him.

GALE BREWING OVER CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

One of the October gales with which Calcutta residents are familiar is threatening, and the port authorities at 11-30 a.m. yesterday hoisted a signal at all the river ports to indicate the existence of a cyclonic storm of a small extent, which will probably reach and cross the coast of the Bay.

[illegible]TAL STUDIES.

[illegible]VERSITY DEBATE.

[illegible]OF THE PANDITS.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Vice Chancellor of the University, was in the chair.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor moved that the Sassoon Hospitals and the B. J. Medical School, Poona, the Civil Hospital and the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and the Civil Hospital and Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), be recognised for the purposes of post-graduate study in connection with the examinations for the degrees of M.D., and M.S.

Dr. Surveyor, in support of his proposition, said that the recognition of those hospitals would make it convenient for men in Government service or in private practice in the Mofussil to appear at the M.D. and M.S. examinations. Under present conditions they had to come down to Bombay for one year, which they were most unwilling to do. Those hospitals were quite fit for recognition.

On the proposition being seconded it was adopted.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University was then considered:

I am directed to state that at the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July, 1911, there was a general consensus of opinion that it was necessary while making provision for Oriental study and research on modern critical lines, to maintain side by side with it the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction, since the world of scholarship would, it was thought, suffer irreparable loss if the old type of pandit and shastri were to die out, and that what was needed to promote these indigenous systems was encouragement rather than reform. With this object in view it has been suggested that a Sanskrit school might be established at Poona for the training of pandits. The school should be furnished with a good library to which the collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College might be transferred. The students at the proposed school would be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning on the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the more recondite branches of Oriental studies. The staff would consequently consist partly of the repositories of the ancient traditional learning and partly of modern Oriental scholars. Provision would also be made for the imparting of an elementary knowledge of the English language to the pandit students and of the German and French languages, a knowledge of which is necessary for the study of modern methods of criticism, to the graduate branch of Oriental studies of the University and that its alumni might be granted University titles and degrees for Sanskrit learning similar to those now granted by the Madras University.

In view of these suggestions I am directed to inquire whether the Bombay University would be prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge on the lines above indicated.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate moved:

That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinction, if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter.

IMPORTANCE OF PANDITS.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, in moving his resolution, said that at the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911, which he had attended, there had been a general consensus of opinion that it was necessary, while making provision for Oriental study and research on modern lines, to maintain side by side with it the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The Government's proposal was therefore based on the sound views of people who knew their subject. The pandits in their own way knew their subjects so thoroughly that they were very useful people. It had been found necessary for the Government to appoint two pandits in each college in addition to professors teaching on modern lines. European scholars who came out to India for research or teaching had found their assistance indispensable. The duty of the University was to guide and encourage education in the presidency, and in Dr. Bhandarkar's opinion it could do nothing better than encourage the study of ancient learning. Some people were of opinion that pandits obstructed the cause of progress, and if they would be encouraged they would obstruct more but they were thoroughly mistaken about it. The University should encourage the pandits by instituting degrees, etc. The proposal deserved the best attention of the University.

Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi seconding the motion said that they must continue the traditional learning which had come to them from olden times. If this motion had been brought twenty-five years hence he would have agreed with Principal Paranjpye, but he thought for the present they should not allow the philological and traditional school of learning to die. They should improve the status and knowledge of the pandits by giving them encouragement.

Principal R. P. Pranjpye moved as an amendment that Government be informed that while the University was not prepared to recognise students under training as pandits or maulvis on traditional lines, it was prepared, if arrangements were made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B.A. degree.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Pranjpye said that he was strongly opposed to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar's motion in the interests of the University itself. The Bombay University had been incorporated to encourage liberal education and the real question was whether it was one of the duties of the University to preserve the pandits. Whenever new branches of study were introduced by the University, they were introduced on the ground that they formed what was known as liberal education. In his opinion the traditional learning of the pandits and moulvis was not liberal education. The pandits might be very useful people to European scholars and others, but to encourage them was not to encourage liberal education. When they introduced the faculty of commerce in their clauses they did not argue that they were doing so because commercial men were very useful people. They introduced the commercial faculty because they were of opinion that the study of the higher branches of commerce was liberal education. The traditional form of learning developed the faculty of cramming and they had times out of number decried against the excessive exercise of memory. They had been told once by the mover of that very resolution that people who were armed only with cramming were not really educated people. If they were of opinion that the learning now in the memory of living pandits was very useful, they should induce them to transfer it to writing rather than make the new generation cram it once more. If all that they knew were set down in writing their learning would be exhausted and there would be no need for encouraging the traditional way of learning. He thought even the pandits themselves did not value their learning very much, because it was a matter of his personal knowledge that nowadays many of the pandits were educating their children in modern ways. He did not think even those who were in favour of Sir Ramkrishna's proposal would be prepared to educate their own children in the old way in preference to modern methods. It was no use encouraging that sort of learning which they did not think good enough for their own children. He did not think that the Senate would be doing the right thing in recognising the traditional learning of the pandits. The traditional learning and modern learning were not so very incompatible that they could not go together. The old traditional learning would not stand the test of modern ideas. They should leave the pandit to take care of themselves. If Government desired to give them encouragement, let it do so, but the University should have nothing to do with them. He did not want traditional learning at the expense of liberal culture.

Mr. K. Natrajan in seconding the amendment, said that he was surprised that at that time of the day they should talk of the preservation of the class of pandits. The pandits had their own uses, but considering the harmful mode of their learning it was not advisable for the University to recognise them by instituting degrees. The University should not extend its recognition to anyone who had not acquired an insight into what he called the modern outlook of life. The pandits' outlook of life was so narrow and the traditional school of learning was so harmful and opposed to modern learning, that by encouraging it they would not be encouraging what was termed as liberal education.

GOVERNMENT'S OPEN MIND.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, said that the Government had quite an open mind on the subject. Certain proposals had been made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in 1911, for the encouragement of Oriental studies, in a long letter to the Local Government and the Local Government had now simply put those proposals before the University, asking them what they thought of them. The suggestion for providing the pandits with an elementary knowledge of the English language was his. Because after all, everybody was coming to the Director of Public Instruction for employment, and he did not know what use they could make of those pandits unless they knew Sanskrit. He might also say that the object of Government was to encourage the pandits and not to reform them.

At this stage, on the motion of Mr. D G. Padhye, seconded by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the meeting was adjourned to the 14th November.

SULTAN AND INDIAN JOURNALISM.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

A special cable from Constantinople states that H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey granted an audience to Mr. Mahbub Alam, editor of the "Paisa Akbar" on the 13th instant.

THE BANK FAILURES.

DISTURBING ABSENCE OF AUDITORS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Strong dissatisfaction is expressed here, both among the depositors of the two closed banks and the general public, at the fact that, while the Investigating Committee's report is to be submitted on the 26th October, no auditors have yet been apparently engaged to go into the accounts of the banks. No announcement even has been made yet.

In this regard dissatisfaction is developing into alarm by a report that, at a recent meeting of the People's Bank Committee, it was proposed by Lala Harkishen Lal to depute a late employee of the bank to Bombay, with certain papers and books, to obtain the opinion of some auditor or auditors there.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" asks if the appointment of auditors is also one of the secrets of the business that must not be divulged. There are signs that the patience of even the most accommodating body of depositors is breaking down.

The failure of the firm of Nichaldas Tojumal, peice-goods merchants of Karachi, is reported to-day.

On the occasion of Mr. C. A. Smith's resignation of the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, the Governor in Council has recorded his appreciation of the devotion to duty [illegible] displayed by Mr. Smith throughout the course of his long and honourable career.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

EXPLOSION IN WELSH COLLIERY.

150 BELIEVED KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

An explosion occured at the Universal Colliery, near Cardiff, to-day.

There were 780 men working below, and it is feared that there will be a large death-roll. Crowds of frantic women are at the pit head, and rescue parties from all parts are making gallant efforts.

According to the latest information, 327 men have been brought up alive, and 6 bodies. It is estimated that at least 150 have perished.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

RESOLUTIONS AT POONA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Moslem Education Conference, which concluded its deliberations to-day, has drawn up a number of resolutions which embody the views of the delegates.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill yesterday opened the conference in a speech in which he praised the sobriety of the Mahomedans of the presidency in political and educational matters, especially at the present time, when the Mahomedan community was passing through a crisis.

Nawab Haji Ishaq Khan C. S., Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, presided, very few delegates from other districts of the presidency being able to attend. The presidential address, which was a lengthy one, concluded the first day's proceedings, which were in Urdu throughout.

Among the resolutions passed were that the conference expressed its grateful thanks to the Government of India for their recent resolution and circular on Mahomedan education. It also thanked the Bombay Government for appointing a committee to inquire into the difficulties of Mahomedans in the presidency.

The conference recorded its wish that primary education among Mahomedans should be placed under a special inspector of Urdu school. It asked that the Poona Camp Middle School should be made a high School; that an Urdu Training College be established for the supply of trained teachers, and that an Urdu training class be tried in the Poona Training College instead of at Ahmedabad.

There are four English dailies in Poona, but not one was invited to be present or to sent its reporters.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The King and Queen held a reception at St. James's Palace, yesterday evening, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught, which takes place to-morrow. Eight hundred guests were present, including all the members of the Royal Family.

At a meeting, yesterday, the suffragettes decided to hold a demonstration on the day of the wedding.

BOMBAY STEAMER AGROUND IN THE HOOGHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The steamer Alavi laden with salt and coming from Bombay went aground in the Hooghly above Hooghly Point yesterday morning at 9 o'clock while coming up the river. On receipt of the information, the Port Commissioners immediately despatched their tug steamer "Rescue" to her assistance. The Alavi belongs to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co. She was still aground last evening.

KAHROR BEGAR CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Oct. 14.

In the Kahror Begar case, to-day, the Commission of Enqiry recorded the statements of Choudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent and Sub-Inspector Awhd Sarwar. The former stated that he had not been present when Shahna reported about the burglary in his house to the Sub-Inspector, nor had the first information report been written by the Sub-Inspector in his presence. The Sub-Inspector, however, informed him of the burglary in Shahna's house before he started for the shikar. He returned to Zirakwahan for the night but made no investigation into the riot.

The Commission here asked him if he had anything to say regarding the last charge, viz., his neglect of duty in not staying to supervise the investigation into the riot in which his subordinates had received injuries. Deputy Superintendent, Gulam Rasal replied he had not infringed any rule in failing to do so. He exercised his discretion and did not consider the case serious enough to require his attention. He stayed on the spot for ten minutes and left for the shoot. Later on he asked the Superintendent if he should make an enquiry on the spot and hold a further investigation but the Superintendent told him that the case had already been sent up. He did not know that police witnesses had denied before the magistrate all about the shikar party.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MOVEABLE OR IMMOVABLE.

STRATTON, DESAI AND CO. *v.* OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF JAFFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Surat who dismissed the appelllants' claim for priority over all the assets of the Jafferali Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, in liquidation to the full extent of their claim to the exclusion of other unsecured creditors.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in this paper.

In 1907 the appellants took up the agency of the said Mill and an agreement was made between the Mill Company and one Chunilal Nagindas and Co. A deed was accordingly executed in 1909, between the Mill Company, Chunilal Nagindas and Co., and the appellants, whereby it was agreed to give the appellants a charge or a lien on the entire mill property for all advances made by them personally and for monies paid to the company through them as agents. The deed was not registered. In 1910 the company was wound up on the petition of certain creditors, and an official liquidator was appointed. He invited all claims against the company under the Indian Companies' Act. The appellants put in a claim of about Rs. 76,484, and claimed a first charge on the entire mill property to the exclusion of other creditors under the deed above referred to. The official liquidator refused to allow their claim of priority. The claimants applied to the District Court, which held that as the deed was not registered it could not affect any immovable property of the mill and therefore no charge could be created in their favour.

REMANDED TO DISTRICT COURT.

The appellants appealed against that order to the High Court. The matter came on last year before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. At that time their Lordships held that in so far as the deed purported to change the immovable property of the company it was of no effect for want of registration, but that it did not in any way affect any charge that might have been created or given on any moveable property of the compnay. As there was no evidence before the Court then as to what parts of the machinery of the mill were movable property and what were immovable property, the case was remanded to the District Court to take evidence as to the way or manner in which the machinery was attached to the mill or the portions thereof and whether any of the machinery was "permanently attached" within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act. The District Court took the required evidence and the matter finally came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships delivered their judgment yesterday.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said: "The question we have to decide upon the evidence, which has now been recorded by the Lower Court, is what portion of the property mentioned in the charging Clause 6 (e) of the Indenture of the 22nd of April 1909 is immovable property in respect of which the charge is invalid for want of registration. It is desirable at the outset to come to a clear understanding as to what is immovable property for the purpose of this enquiry.

It was contended by Mr. Jayaker, who appeared for the respondents, that 'immovable property' must by virtue of Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act be taken to include everything which is attached to the earth according to the definition given in that section; and this was not seriously disputed in reply on behalf of the appellants. I am of opinion, however, that we are really not concerned in this case with the definitions in the Transfer of Property Act, for things may be attached to the earth withing the meaning of the Section 3, without being immovable property either within the definitions of that section or the definition contained in the Registration Act, for, timber, growing crops and grass are not included in the term 'immovable property' even in the Transfer of Property Act, yet they are included in the expression 'attached to the earth', and would pass to the transferee under Section 8 as being so attached to the earth; and the provision of Section 4, that Section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, does not import into the latter Act the definitions of the Transfer of Property Act. That provision, as I understand it, is necessitated by the fact that under Section 59, and other sections, every instrument for the transfer of immovable property even of a less value than Rs. 100 must be registered.

REGISTRATION ACT DEFINITION.

Here we are concerned with such articles as can escape the net of the Registration Act definition. According to that definition 'immovable property' includes buildings, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth. It may be that machinery attached to a building for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of the building, to use words in a Transfer of Property Act definition, is machinery which is permanently fastened to a building, but in the case of each article we must consider whether it is permanently fastened to the building or the earth. Now 'permanence' as used in both definitions must be a relative term. There is no absolute permanence even in a building, and therefore, the element intention which was recognized by Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case of a monthly tenant in Macleod v. Kikabhoy (I. L. R., 25 Bom., page 659) is an element which is of importance in the decision of this case. It does not dispose of the case with regard to any article of machinery to say that it can easily be detached from its fastening. But we do not think that any machinery which is not fastened can be held to be permanently fastened within the meaning of the definition by which we are bound. Such articles, therefore, as are not fastened, can be claimed by the holders of the charge in this case, and articles of exactly similar nature which may be fastened to the building merely for the purpose of steadying them in their working must as a matter of logical consistency be held to pass under the charge. On the other hand, we have in this case no limitation expressed as to the tenure of the buildings which it was attempted to charge, and we must take it that the buildings, and the machinery attached to them, were intended to be used permanently, that is so long as they could be used for the purposes of a factory by their owners.

TWO RULINGS.

Having settled these preliminary principles, the decision as to particular articles is no longer difficult. We have abundance of evidence as to the manner in which the various articles which are attached to the building are fastened; and it is not necessary to base our decision in respect of any articles upon the decision in Macleod v. Kikabhoy, in which the Court felt that the evidence was insufficient, nor is it necessary, as was suggested by the Advocate-General in his reply, that we should resort to the definition contained in Section 5 of the Bills of Sole Act of 1878. There is no difficulty in determining what is fastened in this case, and whatever is fastened, with an exception of a few articles, to which I have already referred, must be taken to be permanently fastened.

"PERMANENTLY FASTENED" OR UNFASTENED?

The Boiler, the Economiser and Donkey Pump, are permanently fastened.

The Accessories, namely, Shafting, Gearing and Wall-brackets, Piping, Wall-boxes, Hangers, Humidifiers, Dynamos, are permanently fastened.

Engines, Gins, Looms, Dobbies, Secondmotion Machine, Humidifier Pump and Worthington Pump, are permanently fastened.

Crighton Opener, Scutcher, are not fastened.

Draw-Frames, Carding Machines, Calender Machines, Sizing Machines, Hydraulic Press, Cart Weigh-bridge, Rolling Grinder, Baling Press and Mules are permanently fastened.

Ring Frames are not fastened.

Sizing Becks are permanently fastened.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Fayne and Co. appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Jayaker instructed by Mr. G. S. Rao, Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar and Mr. B. G. Rao appeared on behalf of the respondent, the Official Liquidator of the Jafferali Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

ORDER OF TRANSFER CANCELLED.

SHEVUBHA BAPUBHA AND OTHERS *vs.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a criminal application for cancellation of the order of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad transferring the case against the petitioners from the court of the Sub-Divisonal Magistrate at Viramgaum to that of the First Class Magistrate, Dhanduka.

The *Talati* of Dhanduka had brought before the Second Class Magistrate, at Viramgaum, a charge against the petitioners under Sections 183 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code for offering resistance to the taking charge of property by the lawful authority of a public servant. The complaint was not accepted by the magistrate. It was kept on his file and was taken up by his successor, who fixed the 8th of August as the date of hearing. The case was, however, postponed till the 19th idem, owing to the Government Pleader being engaged in the Sessions.

When the petitioners appeared before the magistrate on that day with their pleader, they were informed that the case had been transferred to the First Class Magistrate, at Dhanduka. This was done without any previous notice to the petitioners and without hearing any objections they might have to the transfer.

Immediately thereon the petitioners applied to the District Magistrate, praying that the case should not be transferred to Dhanduka, but their application was rejected by him on the ground that, as the Government Pleader was engaged in the Sessions Court, he could not keep the prosecution witnesses waiting there for days. Before this, however, the District Magistrate had given a short notice to the petitioners calling on them to prefer Dhanduka as the place for trial. The petitioners could not say at whose instance the District Magistrate had acted, as they were not supplied with certified copies of the proceedings, though they had applied for them.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the petitioners.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, remarked that this was a case of genuine hardships on the petitioners. They, therefore, cancelled the order of transfer made by the District Magistrate and directed that the trial should proceed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Ahmedabad.

SATARA MURDER APPEAL.

Patel's Conviction Quashed.

EMPEROR V (1) BHAVANU GANGARAM, RACHAN GANDA IRANGANDA AND ORS.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. F. Boyd, District Judge at Satara, who convicted and sentenced all the nine accused on a charge of grievous hurt under Section 326 of the Penal Code to various terms of imprisonment. Briefly the facts are as follows:—

Nine accused were charged with the murder of one Umar Sing, at Talikot, in the Muddebihal taluka, early on the night of 13th January, 1913, (Makar Sakrant night). The first accused made a confession and in it he stated that a plot to beat the deceased was laid in the house of the second accused who was the Patel of the village Talikot. The plot was that all the accused were to break the limbs of the deceased but not to kill him. The first accused implicated himself and all the accused in the commission of the crime. Their whole intention was to maim the deceased and not to kill him.

The Sessions Judge disagreed with the Assessors and found all the accused guilty of an offence under Section 326 of the Penal Code.

The second and eighth accused were sentenced to transportation for life. The fourth and ninth accused to ten years' rgorous imprisonment. Accused 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. R. D N. Wadia with Mr. N. V. Gokhle appeared for accused No. 2, the Patel of Talikot.

Mr. Kelkar appeared for the accused Nos. 3 to 9. The fisrt accused appeared in person.

The Government Pleader appeared for the crown.

Mr. Wadia for accused No. 2, read the evidence and in the course of his evidence pointed out the contradictory statements between the confession of accused No. 1, and the evidence of the witnesses.

SESSIONS JUDGE CRITICISED.

He further pointed out that while the confession of the first accused made the second accused only an abettor, the evidence on the contrary showed the Patel to be the principal assailant and the man who actually assaulted the deceased. Mr. Wadia showed to their Lordships the absurdity of the learned Sessions Judge reconciling both the confession of accused No. 1 and the evidence of other witnesses. He pointed out that in the village of Talikot, there were two factions, viz., the Rajputs and the Lingayets, The Patel (accused No. 2) who was a Lingayet was falsely implicated by the first accused and the other witnesses. He also read the various exhibits and pointed out that those exhibits bore out his statement that there was great enmity between the second accused and the principal eye-witnesses. He cited a case in 11 B. H. C., R. p. 240, and pointed out that the accused could not be convicted of an abetment as no charge of abetment had been framed by the learned Sessions Judge. He submitted that the only course was either (1) to order a retrial or (2) to acquit the accused. He submitted that to convict the second accused of an abetment merely on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, was improper; because the evidence was entirely contradictory of the confession of accused No. 1, regarding accused No. 2. Mr. Kelkar then addressed Their Lordships on behalf of accused Nos. 3 to 9.

CASE OF SECOND ACCUSED.

After hearing the Government pleader for the Crown, Their Lordships conrmed the conviction and sentences against accused No. 1 and Nos. 3 to 9. Accused No. 2 was acquitted and discharged. In the course of the judgment, Their Lordships said that there was no sufficient reason for disturbing the conviction and sentence passed against accused Nos. 1 and 3 to 9. The case of accused No. 2 stood on a different footing. There was a great difficulty arising in his case, because although the confession was corroborated by independent witnesses in case of accused Nos. 3 to 9, it was directly contradictory in case of accused No. 2. The learned Sessions Judge had tried to reconcile both the confession and evidence; but Their Lordships found great difficulty in accepting his arguments. Considering the very prominent part the second accused was alleged to have played and considering that according to accused No. 1, accused No. 2 was the prime mover, it was impossible to believe that the first accused could have failed to observe his presence at the scene of the offence. Three out of four eye-witnesses were connected with one another and very clear substantial grounds of ill-will existing between accused No. 2, and the witnesses had been made out by the defence. They found it difficult to accept the story of Murtaz standing alone. His evidence was directly contradicted by the confession of accused No. 1. The probabilities lay on the side of truth in the story told by accused No. 1, in his confession, but it was impossible at present as the record stood, to convict accused No 2. of abetment. There were very strong grounds for believing accused No. 2 not only guilty of abetment, but for believing him to be the prime mover in the plot. But owing to the peculiar course of the trial, it would now be illegal to convict him of the offence of abetment. Their Lordships were unable to convict him of the substantial offence of the actual *grievous hurt*. As the confession stood uncorroborated, they did not think, if it was sent for retrial on the charge of abetment alone, it would end in a conviction on the uncorroborated testimony of accused No. 1. Their Lordships, therefore, discharged and acquitted accused No. 2 (the Patel), and confirmed the conviction and sentences on all the other accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

PRICE OF TEAKWOOD.

DHARMSEY ASSOO & Co., *v.* DHONDIBA PANDUJI BANKER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff company against the defendant claiming that the defendant be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,096-6 in respect of teakwood purchased by the defendant from the plaintiffs. The hearing was fixed for the 22nd of July, but before that date on 11th July, the defendant paid Rs. 500 on account to the plaintiffs. As the defendant wanted some further time the hearing was postponed till 9th September, 1913. Again on 15th August, the defendant paid a further sum of Rs. 500 to the plaintiffs. Again he asked for further time to pay off the balance due by him. The hearing was therefore postponed till 23rd September and on further request to 14th of October.

As the plaintiffs were not desirous of giving the defendant further time, this suit was heard by His Lordship yesterday morning.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the plaintiffs and asked for a decree for Rs. 1,096-6 with interest on Rs. 1,980-15-6 at 9 p. c. per annum from 1st of July, 1913, till 11th July, 1913, and upon Rs. 1,480-15-6 from 11th July till 15th August, 1913, and upon Rs. 980-15-6 from 15th August till judgment and further interest on judgment and costs.

Mr. Dastur submitted that it was a suit on an adjusted account and asked for a decree as prayed above. The defendant appeared in person and said that he admitted the claim; but the plaintiffs had charged him compound interest instead of simple interest.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,096-6 with interest at 9 per cent. from 11th November till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

MORTGAGE TANGLE.

DINANATH SADASHIVJI *v.* MATHEW JAO BARETO AND OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants asking for a decree for sale under the mortgage.

Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the second defendant.

Certain property was mortgaged to the plaintiff by the first defendant. The same property was mortgaged by the first defendant to the second defendant. The mortgage was then transferred to the third and fourth defendants and the mortgaged property was sold by the fifth and sixth defendants.

Mr. Binning said that he only asked for a decree for sale under the mortgage and dropped all other prayers of the plaint. He did not claim any relief against the second defendant; and he did not see any reason why the second defendant appeared by her counsel, although her solicitors were informed that no relief was sought against her. He, therefore, submitted that no costs should be awarded to the second defendant as against the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General submitted that costs of the day should be given to his client. Although in the plaint they stated that they did not claim any relief against the second defendant, yet in the prayers of the plaint they said that certain relief was to be claimed in priority to defendants 2 to 6. Plaintiff ought, therefore to be made to pay his costs.

His Lordship said that the second defendant had taken an unfortunate advantage of a technical mistake of the plaintiffs. This was an instance of how costs were accumulated at the expense of the unfortunate litigant. His Lordship, therefore, made no order as to costs.

The plaintiff was then called as a witness in order to have his claim proved.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for sale under the mortgage. Costs were given against the first defendant, a Portuguese gentleman.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Little and Co.

Solicitors for second defendant:—Mehta and Dalpatram.

Other defendants did not appear.

HAY MERCHANTS AT LAW.

HARPRASAD MATADIN & Co. *v.* MAHABALLY JOGANNATH & OTHERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This suit was on an adjusted account. The plaintiffs are "shroffs" and hay merchants doing business in Bombay. The defendants, members of a joint and undivided Hindu family carry on a family business in hay.

The defendants consigned hay to the plaintiffs from time to time and the plaintiffs made advances to the defendants. Accounts were adjusted on 27th July, 1910 and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiffs. The defendants passed an acknowledgment to the plaintiffs undertaking to pay to them the said amount with interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. As the defendants failed to pay the amount after frequent demands by the plaintiffs, this suit was filed.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the plaintiffs. None of the defendants appeared. The plaintiff was examined as a witness in order to have his claim proved.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 24 per cent. per annum from 28th July till judgment. No personal decree against the third defendant but only to the extent of the joint family property as against him. Costs to be paid by the defendants. No interest on judgment.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Mehta and Dalpatram.

HEIRESS APPOINTED RECEIVER.

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGAM *v.* E. SULEMAN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

This matter was brought on as an urgent motion before his Lordship to-day for an order for the appointment of the plaintiff as a receiver.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was the only daughter and heir of one Moulvi Hafiz Abdul Gafur, who died leaving certain property. The suit was filed to recover possession of all the deceased's property which was taken possession of by the defendant on the pretext of protecting it during the minority of the plaintiff. About Rs. 14,000 stood in the name of two persons who belonged to the plaintiff's *jamat*. On attaining majority, the plaintiff demanded that the property should be handed over to her, but her demand was not complied with. Defendant replied on 8th October 1913, that Ismail Haji Dawood and Haji Noormahomed had already detailed the circumstances under which they got the Rs. 14,000 and that they were unable to make over the money except by order of the Court.

Plaintiff alleged that the property was withheld from her with a view to preventing her marriage with her cousin to whom she had been engaged and to give her annoyance. With the object of causing delay, proceedings to appoint a guardian for the plaintiff were taken, but the application was refused.

No written statement had been filed by the defendant, but he had informed the plaintiff that he had no objection to handing over the property and that no receiver was, therefore, necessary and costs should not be incurred in applying for one.

The Advocate-General then asked for an order appointing the plaintiff receiver of her father's property with power to recover all properties belonging to the said estate in the hands of all persons other than the defendant, and, in particular, moneys in the Bank of Bombay standing to the credit of Esmail Haji Dawood and Haji Noormahomed Haji Janmahomed Latif. He further asked for leave to the plaintiff to expend out of the moneys that may come to her hands any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on her marriage.

An oredr was passed as prayed for. Costs were made costs in the cause.

SHORT CAUSES.

DECREE AGAINST ABSCONDING SHOPKEEPER.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

JADOWJI KALIDAS *v.* SAVALRAM R. KORE.

Mr. Thanavala, for the plaintiff, said that substituted service had been effected on the defendant, as he had closed his shop and absconded.

The suit was on moneys lent and advanced and on an adjusted account.

The plaintiff had from time to time advanced moneys to the defendant. On 9th November 1912, the account was settled, when the amount found due by the defendant to the plaintiff was Rs. 4,379. The adjusted account was signed by the defendant in plaintiff's presence, the interest agreed to being 12 per cent per annum. Rs. 379-8-0 had been paid on this account and the balance now due was Rs. 4,350-13-3, including interest up to 8th September 1913.

A decree for the amount claimed was made with costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Raghavayya, Nagindas and Co.

A DOUBTFUL CHEQUE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HUSEINBHAI LADHABHAI *v.* CARIMBHAI PEER MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Thanavala appeared for the defendant.

The latter said that the only dispute was as to the rate of interest, the plaintiff claming nine per cent per annum, whilst the defendant offered six per cent. He did not dispute the principal amount, viz., Rs. 5,500 which had already been paid, but there was no agreement for interest. He, therefore, asked that the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Captain acknowledged that a cheque for the principal amount had been received from the defendant, but it was late in the afternoon on Saturday when the Banks were closed. They could not say whether the cheque would be honoured or not, especially as it was a cheque signed by one who was an utter stranger to them. They distrusted the defendant, because he had already got one suit on certain representations dismissed and plaintiff had to file another suit. They did not mind the rate of interest, and, until they were fully paid, they could not take the risk of the present being dismissed. If the cheque was honoured they would give credit for the amount in the decree.

His Lordship said he could not under the circumstances dismiss the suit and made a decree for the amount claimed with interest at six per cent per annum.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Captain and Vaidya.

REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER.

KHUSHALCHAND GOPCLDAS *vs.* GANGARAM BEHARILAL AND ANOTHER.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

This matter was before his Lordship as a short cause last Tuesday, and was adjourned to this day to enable the defendant to see the plaintiff's attorneys and settle the account.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the defendant did interview his client's attorneys, and, on payment to him by the plaintiff of Rs. 560, agreed to satisfy the full claim of the plaintiff. But he never turned up afterwards.

The defendant appeared to-day again in person on his name being called out and said that he had several bales of his lying with Messrs. Breuel and Co., and was expecting moneys from them in payment, out of which he would pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,100 either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Wadia said that under the circumstances it would be best to refer the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

His Lordship thereupon made an order of reference to the Commissioner, costs and further directions reserved. Liberty was given to apply.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Tyabjee, Dayabhoy and Co.

DECREE AGAINST SUGAR MERCHANTS.

BHAGWANDAS PARASHRAM A FIRM, *vs.* CHHAKKAMAL BADRIDAS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintffs.

Plaintiffs' claim was for the payment of Rs. 3,414 including interest for sugar supplied to the defendants' firm. The defendants were sugar merchants and dealt in other commodities too. The plaintiffs were from time to time asked by the defendants to buy sugar for them, which was accordingly done. The plaintiffs acted as defendants' March, 1913, and the amount now due with interest up to the 30th August, 1913, was "pucca adatiyas." The last contract was in Rs. 3,414.

The usual decree for the amount was made.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS.

HAJI TAR MAHOMED HAJI OOSMAN *vs.* MALOOBHAI MAHOMED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff firm.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wadia said that the suit was for recovery of moneys for timber supplied to his clients since January 1912, up to January, 1913,. The plaintiff had charged interest at nine per cent per annum, though there was no agreement to pay interest. They disputed every item of the account and it was, therefore, necessary to refer the suit to the commissioner for taking accounts.

Mr. Captain said that, though they had sent a Solicitor's notice to the defendant, on 13th September, there was no reply thereto, and though the summons was served on the deefndant on 25th September, the latter had taken no step whatever to defend the suit. Only yesterday his Attorneys sent a letter to the plaintiff asking for copy of proceedings. As to the account, it tallied in every respect with the defendant's books. The defendant, who was a contractor was on the verge of insolvency and was recovering and concealing property with a view to defraud his creditors. This too was an attempt to delay the matter, so that plaintiff would not be able to recover a penny.

Mr. Wadia replied that defendant was not at all on the verge of insolvency, no written statement was put in, because it is not compulsory in a short cause, and they were entitled to come in and defend the suit. The amount was not a small one, as the plaintiff claimed Rs. 7,484. For 10 years they had dealt with the plaintiff and had never been charged interest. They objected only to the sum of Rs. 3,000. The defendant was to receive Rs. 40,000 from the trustees of the Babulnath Temple for the building of which the timber had been bought.

Mr. Captain expressed himself willing to let the suit be adjourned, if plaintiff would place in deposit the sum of Rs. 4,000 which he admitted.

Mr. Wadia said his client was a business man and could not produce cash at once, but he was prepared to give a charge on the moneys to be received from the trustees of the temple, and would undertake not to deal with any amount up to Rs. 4,000.

An order was eventually passed by consent of the parties under which the defendant was to give an order up to Rs. 4,000 on the trustees of the Temple and the Municipality (from whom certain sums were due to the defendant) in favour of the plaintiff. The suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. Costs and further directions were reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Pestonji, Rustim Kola and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Payne and Co.

ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANTS.

PATHAN PLEADS ILLEGAL SEARCH.

ACCUSED LET OFF WITH A FINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Namdarkhan, Pathan, with assaulting public servants in the execution of their duty. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleaders, defended accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 11th September at about 1 p.m., a policeman on duty at the Dock gate wanted to search the accused who was coming out of the Docks. An altercation ensued between the two and the accused severely assaulted the policeman as also a Customs peon who interfered. Subsequently the accused was secured after some difficulty.

Cross-examined, the police sepoy said he had had no suspicion against the accused nor had there been any complaint against him. He searched him indiscriminately in the hope of finding some stolen property on him. He had orders to search everybody coming out of the Docks.

On these admissions by the policeman, a legal defence was raised that the charge under Section 353 of assaulting a public servant was not tenable. The policeman was not justified in arresting and searching the accused under those circumstances. The Criminal Procedure Code required that the Police Officer should have a reasonable suspicion, and as indiscriminate search was illegal, the policeman's act was illegal and therefore the resistence to it was not an offence under Section 353.

His Worship remarked that it was an important point of law and therefore the Public Prosecutor should be instructed to argue it.

Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared and said that under the circumstances Section 353 was not applicable.

The accused was convicted of simple assault under Section 352 and sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 25 for assaulting the policeman and the Customs' peon.

GENERAL SIR PERCY LAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the General Staff is due at Quetta on the 16th instant where he will remain until the 25th. His dates thereafter will be Malakand 27th to 29th, Peshawar 30th to 1st December, Lahore 2nd to 7th December, Delhi 8th to 9th, Nasirabad, 10th to 12th, Ajmere, 13th and 14th, Jhansi 16th to 20th, Jubbulpore, 21st., Aurangabad, 22nd to 24th, arrive at Delhi, 25th.

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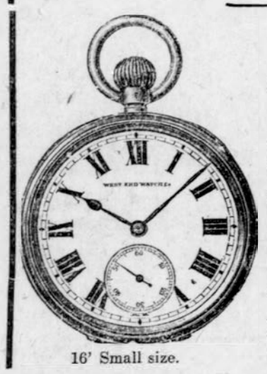

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MATERIALISM.

DESIGN AND "SPECIAL ENERGY."

SCIENCE WHICH CANNOT SEE THE OBVIOUS.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The so-called "vital force" does not exist. The living organism does not create energy. You must feed your heart with some such fuel as sugar, or that living pump will not work. All the known mechanical laws of the universe, from the gravitation "by which the heavens are balanced" to cohesion and "chemical affinity," are illustrated in the living body. It neither makes nor destroys atoms or energy, and, though its chemistry is practically inimitable, its processes are consonant with chemical law.

In the nineteenth century some went further. They insisted that the universe is a universe, and not a multiverse, and that all existing things are part of it, obeying and illustrating its laws. Even living bodies, it was proved, had no special energy or vital force of their own, but were merely mechanical transformers, which used in special ways the portion of the general energy which flowed through them. Life, some then argued, was only a special physico-chemical phenomenon, for which the laws of physics and chemistry and the mathematical theory of chance could account, when they were well enough understood. In his Belfast address, nearly forty years ago, Tyndall discerned Plato and Shakespeare, "the promise and the potency of all terrestrial life," in the vast nebula from which our solar system was then supposed to have been evolved. Given that nebula, with its atoms and their motions, in due course certain of them would push certain others along paper and write, "The rest is silence." Huxley showed and declared that, on this theory, mind does nothing, and merely contemplates the processes of which it is a by-product or "epi-phenomenon," as he called it. Haeckel wrote and writes similarly; other Germans told us that the brain secrets thought as the liver secretes bile; others sought to measure the mind in terms and categories derived from matter, and invented the "psycho-physics"—that is physics of the non-physical—a dead science of which our now moribund "biometry" is the descendant.

NOT THE LAST WORD.

The sincerity of many of these authors was unquestionable, and they may even have been necessary, in order to break down many of the superstitions which are the fungous growths upon stagnant religions. The Rationalist Press Association consists of honourable and courageous men and women devotedly spreading this kind of teaching because they believe it to be true, and therefore salutary. They must have done a great service in the upshot; but the time has come to ask them and all who continue to swear by the philosophy of that time whether they, of all people, really believe that the last word of truth was revealed forty years ago.

Last year at the British Association Sir Edward Schafer delivered an address of thorough-going materialism which I ventured to describe here as an echo from the past; and Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, a distinguished follower of Huxley, declared that there was nothing, in the last resort, by which living things could be distinguished from the inorganic world. True, it looks as if living things contained or implied design, but the doctrine known as Neo-Darwinism—surely the most preposterous superstition in the history of human aberration—declared, against the verdict of Darwin, that design was a mere illusion, and that all the features of the living world were the products of chance and mechanical law.

VENICE.

This is a theme for volumes; but let us just see how it works in Venice. Opposite my writing-place is a church which stands upon 1,200,000 wooden piles sunk through water and sand. A city which once had 200,000 inhabitants is built upon such piles. Each of these countless millions was put there for a purpose; and so was each piece of mosaic in the nearly fifty thousand square feet that cover the interior of St. Mark's. No materialist ever lived who was really consistent, for none would deny that those pieces of mosaic were placed each as part of a design, and that each of the piles underneath Venice illustrates purpose. But, on the material theory itself, each of us, artist or artisan, is simply a specialised part of the universe. It follows that design and purpose *do* exist in the universe, from which the mechanical theory sought to expel them. True, they are not the design and purpose in which the theory of "special creation" of all species relied; but there they are, nevertheless. You cannot account for Venice, of all places on the earth, without them.

UNANSWERED ARGUMENT.

Nowhere, in much reading, have I met any attempt to answer this argument, which I have elsewhere often put forward, and which was adduced by Sir Oliver Lodge in his presidential address the other day. But here is another aspect of it. The mechanical school admit, of course, that an aeroplane is a piece of intentional construction. No one could observe such a thing in action and subsequently dissect it without recognising design in it. But materialism will watch the lark in flight and dissect it without any such admission. Design made the aeroplane, but chance and mechanical laws, blind and purposeless, made the lark! Yet if you knew nothing of the history of either and dissected the aeroplane and the lark successively, you would find for every argument in favour of design in the machine a thousand better ones in the bird—to say nothing of the bird's development from a microscopic speck in a fashion which makes the relevance of mechanical laws ridiculous. Here our opponents have simply been blinded, as we are all liable to be, by familiarity and novelty respectively. At such times we all need the help of the poet whose genius it is to see familiar things freshly, as a child does. One of "Punch's" poets went lately to Brooklands, and saw no aeroplanes in flight; but instead he saw a lark, and heard it sing, and as he watched its "busy, low-geared pinions" at work he said, "That's good enough for me." But a pseudo-science asks the poet to believe that the adaptations, the subtle co-ordinations, the engine, the wings, the steering gear, and so on of the aeroplane are intentional, while the myriadfold more exquisite, subtle, and efficient adaptations of the lark are accidental! Such "science" has lost its power to see the obvious, having spent all its time with one eye glued to the microscope and the other shut.

THE MECHANICAL THEORY.

Or, again, take the telescope. Galileo invented it three centuries ago a few yards from where I write, and then climbed the Campanile to try it. His "occhiale" was crude enough, but no one could examine it without admitting design therein. The materialist would do so—though how he then excludes design from the universe, of which the telescope is a part, one cannot imagine. But now consider the eye which Galileo used behind his telescope. It has a system of modifiable lenses, nerves, and muscles of accommodation, and an "iris diaphragm," which the modern microscopist has deliberately imitated, for the regulation of the light admitted. Also this eye can be used as a microscope and a spectroscope, as well as the telescope it is. Yet the mechanical theory, admitting design in Galileo's crude spyglass, denies it in his eye. May we not forgive Ruskin, the student of Venice, this incomparable triumph of the Purpose in Man when, on being asked to believe the so-called Darwinian explanation of evolution, he described Darwin as "like some dim comet, wagging its tail of phosphorescent nothing against the steadfast stars?" Let other students come and look at Venice, which illustrates Design to-day as when—

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee.

15 YEARS' BRITISH PROGRESS.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF INCOME.

As usual, there is a mass of figures from which interesting comparisons can be drawn in the statistical abstract for the United Kingdom covering the last 15 years, writes the "Daily News." Here, for instance, is a table showing our increase of wealth: the figures are those of incomes:

	1897-8.	1911-12.
From lands	£161,881,187 ...	£223,813,446
British securities ...	13,235,077 ...	14,458,374
Indian securities ...	3,536,339 ...	5,179,069
Colonial securities ...	10,812,176 ...	15,326,413
Foreign securities ...	6,393,758 ...	9,970,287
Indian railways	4,631,919 ...	4,574,040
Businesses, etc.	291,400,788 ...	421,755,759
Home railways	39,715,446 ...	46,099,539
Home mines	9,077,828 ...	19,680,737
Home gasworks	5,562,771 ...	8,795,150
Home ironworks	2,556,392 ...	3,429,170
Home waterworks ...	4,305,708 ...	6,608,201
Home canals, docks, etc.	3,626,481 ...	4,182,172
Indian, Colonial, and Foreign securities (not Government)	9,210,097 ...	23,769,078
Foreign and Colonial rails	12,778,904	28,016,128

These are not the whole of the sources of income.

Another instructive table is that giving the receipts of local authorities. Two items may be quoted as showing the great advance of municipal undertakings:

	1896-7.	1910-11.
Electricity	£396,280 ...	£4,814,762
Trams	689,765	10,390,249

The figures of the imports and exports cover many pages, and it is worth while examining the records of those industries which the Tariff Reformers declared were "going." They are going—strong. Thus:

Exports.	1898.	1912.
Iron and Steel Manufactures (tons)	3,159,548 ...	4,807,528
Cotton (yards)	5,216,053,900 ...	6,912,919,700
Wool yarns (lbs)	75,083,900 ...	87,888,900
Wool tissues (yards) ...	46,307,700 ...	100,530,000
Leather boots (doz pairs)	638,920 ...	1,393,096

Motors and cycles were not classified in 1898. The following figures, however, are given, showing how our exports in this direction are booming:

	1905.	1912.
Cycles	47,838	136,993
Motor-cycles	688	13,055
Motor-cars	1,078	5,277

In addition, chassis, which were not separately classified before 1908, numbered 225 in that year; last year 1,180 were exported.

Some estimate of the better condition of the people may be drawn from the Post Office Savings Banks accounts. In 1898 £123,144,099 was due to depositors; last year that amount had increased to £182,104,564. The average amount due to each depositor rose from £16 2s. 9d. to £20 9s. 9d. In trustee savings banks the amount due to depositors increased from £49,995,372 to £53,811,899.

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BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

WHITE CANE FURNITURE.

Ever since I have been in India I have had pretty, white, cane furniture for my sitting room, which, with coloured cushions looks so suitable for a hot climate, and a friend was asking me the other day where I got it, and would hardly believe that I had had most of it for twenty-four years. It is in perfect condition and with a thin coat of paint every other year looks quite new. In the first instance it was ordinary Singapore cane furniture, and in those days did not cost very much; the secret of its preservation has been in the painting. Here I have a word to say to any one who wishes to paint hers, the result of my own experience. I started with Aspinall's enamel and found that I seemed to be using gallons of it and still the chairs did not look covered with the paint, and I felt horribly disgusted and cross from fatigue and baulked ambitions. A friend found me one day sitting perspiring and almost ready to weep tears of rage over it; she showed me what I ought to have done, which would have made my work effectual and saved me endless expense and vexation. To use in the first instance a good priming of ordinary white paint, slapping it on liberally and filling up spaces and joints. This to be allowed to dry for some days and if necessary, repeated, for the cane seems to absorb it in a wonderful way; then when that is dry and hard put on your thin coat of Aspinall and you will find a small tin go a very long way on the paint foundation. Ivory colour has been the shade I have used and it has a brightness about it that any of the cream shades lack. Once a year I have the furniture cleaned with a brush and soft soap and water, and once every two years give it a coat of Aspinall. I feel sure that my furniture now will fetch a great deal more than I gave for it, for it is firm and strong and looks charming. Using ordinary white paint for the under coats on new furniture makes the painting not at all a costly business, but if you try to do it with Aspinall as I did, you will find that a good many rupees do not go far. Even ordinary Indian cane furniture looks extremely well painted in this way and lasts for years. Our waste paper baskets were made for us at Lanouli in 1895; they are sort of egg basket shape and cost us As. 2 each; they too have been painted and look so nice that I have often been asked where I got them. They were a favourite plaything with the children and even the animals, the kittens finding endless amusement in turning them over and playing sort of bo-peep with them, so they have had quite hard usage.

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

With the white chairs etc. I am rather fond of the contrast of carved black-wood furniture, which many people dislike because it catches the dirt and is difficult to keep clean. There is something in that argument of course, but it is not nearly as difficult as folk are apt to imagine. I gave all mine a scrubbing with soap and water the other day, so that all the dirt was removed then left them a few days to get quite dry, and then brushed in to them equal parts of cocoanut oil and kerosine. The Carvers tell you to use ordinary furniture polish, but that gives it a shiny appearance and I prefer to have mine dull. Treating like this even once a year only, keeps it quite nice, though twice is better. If you are buying new carved blackwood furniture insist or seeing it before they stain it with oil and lamp black; once that is on it is not easy to detect flaws in the wood, and personally I think it is much better to let the wood gradually darken naturally, it takes a far more artistic and rich tone.

FURNITURE AT SALES.

When buying tables at a sale, of so called polished black wood, in a great many instances they are only stained teak which you find out later to your chagrin and loss. Be very careful to look closely into such furniture and lift the table, the weight should betray the fact of its being only teak. Blackwood is a very heavy wood, quite a small table being surprisingly weighty. A lady friend and I were at a sale and she was greatly taken with a plain, polished, blackwood table with spiral legs. Something about its appearance caused me to have misgivings as to its genuineness, and when I lifted it I was quite sure that it was a fake only. Some years after I saw at the house of a new acquaintance what may have been the very same table, if not even brother to it, together with a pretty little book case with the same spical columns to it. I ventured to say to the lady I was visiting that they were a pretty design and matched so well. She at once said. "That is the only good thing about them, I bought them as blackwood but I don't believe they are even teak." And I wondered whether the table was the one I had persuaded my friend not to buy all that time before.

CASSEROLE COOKING.

To revert to the Casserole Cooking about which I wrote last week this, week's "Daily Mirror" give some very good hints anent their use by Herman Senn which I think are worth repeating. Here are a few of his wise saws regarding casserole cooking. "A kitchen equipped with this fireproof earthenware may be described as having an odour of purity, and a fascination with a sense of cleanliness." "The great advantages of casserole cookery are that the vessels are light and clean to use, they impart no disagreeable flavour to the most delicate viands, they are handy to use and the actual cooking is effected more slowly and more digestibly than in other vessels. Consequently less fuel is used in cooking and the food is not so likely to burn." "Casseroles do not tarnish, rust or stain. "*But*"—and here I wish to emphasise this *but* with any cook out here with whom you are dealing—"casseroles are for careful cooks, they must not be put slapdash on to the stove or in a furnace of an oven." "Casseroles are seasoned by boiling a little salt and water in them at first." "The acme of good cooking is to cook the food slowly and evenly, which is just what casserole cookery does if used in the proper way and with ordinary care." To me there are many other advantages in using these delightful dishes, one of them being that the food is served in the dish in which it is cooked, is much more likely t be hot, and not have the same chance of being "fingered." I have seen some rather revolting episodes of that kind in my neighbour's cookrooms, and I daresay the same thing occurs in mine. All one can do is to try to arrange things that there be as little cause as possible for pawing the food.

PLANTAIN COOKERY.

A kind friend has lent me one of the useful books to be had for a very small sum at Home, all about fascinating ways of cooking and serving the homely plantain, which I believe is one of the most nourishing foods for its bulk there is. There is very little imagination displayed in its use out here, so a few of these appetising recipes may be welcome. Just one little hint which is the result of my own personal experimenting; that for cooking, the large red plantain gives the best results. It has rather a strong flavour to eat unadorned, but when done up in any way either raw or cooked, seems to be better than the others. Not that any of the others are not good enough, more so perhaps the large, green kind which is also the cheapest, also I believe the more disgestible kind. When preparing plantains for cooking they should always be peeled with a silver or plated knife and after the thick husk be removed, should be well scraped of the sort of furry covering left. A steel knife leaves a very decided taste behind it and should never be used if it can be avoided. I will give you a few of the savoury Recipes.

SAVOURY PLANTAIN OMELETTE.

Peel four not too ripe plantains and cut them into thickish round slices; toss them in boiling fat over the fire for a few minutes and add salt and pepper to taste. Break four eggs into a basin, beat well, with a tablespoonful of milk and salt and pepper. Melt a good lump of butter in an omelette pan and pour into the egg mixture shaking it over the fire and loosening the sides with a thin knife to let the uncooked part run down; as it all sets add the fried plantain, fold over and cook till a pale brown and serve hot.

SAVOURY FRIED PLANTAINS.

These are especially nice served as a garnish with fillets of beef or cutlets. After peeling 4 or 5, not too ripe, plantains, cut them in halves, lengthwise. Season them with spiced pepper, salt and a drop of onion juice; dip each in milk, then in flour and fry them in boiling fat till straw colour; serve hot with finely minced parsley sprinkled over them.

PIQUANTES PLAINTAINS.

Prepare four or five plantains as above, cutting then in rounds and set them to marinade in a mixture of oil, lime juice, pepper and salt together with a little finely chopped apple, and the plup of four or five large even sized tomatoes, which should be prepared as cases for the mixture.

Turn the marinade into a mayonnaise with egg yolk and mix it with the plantain etc., and a teaspoonful of finely minced capers or walnut pickle. Fill the scooped out tomatoes with this and serve them on a doyley garnished with sprigs of parsley and hard-boiled egg slices.

SAVOURY PLANTAIN FRITTERS.

Set the halves of plantains cut length wise to marinade for an hour in oil, lime juice, spiced pepper, a drop of tobasco sauce, two of onion juice and a little salt. At the end of this time set them to drain on a seive, dip each piece in frying batter (this is ordinary batter with a little salad oil added to it) and fry to a golden brown in plenty of boiling fat. Drain, serve on a doyley, dusted with salt and garnished with fried parsley.

PLANTAIN CHUTNEY.

Peel and cut up a dozen red plantains and set them to simmer till quite pulpy in nearly a bottle of good vinegar then add while hot a good teacupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of curry powder, a little spice, a few drops of tobasco sauce, some lime jcice, one or two tablespoonfuls of salt, 2 onions grated and a teacupful of picked and chopped sultanas. Let all heat well together but not boil, leave for 12 hours; then tie up securely in jars or jam bottles.

PLANTAIN AND WALNUT SALAD.

Now that walnuts are in season this will make a pleasant change. Peel and scrape 4 or 5 plaintains and cut them into rounds; prepare 2 dozen walnuts and cut them into small pieces. Set the two in a salad bowl with salt, pepper, onion juice, the juice of a lime and a dash of the peel. Surround this with a border of picked, washed and dried water cress, and just before serving pour on the centre a wineglassful of very thick mayonnaise sauce, made with undiluted Milkmaid preserved milk instead of oil.

A ROYAL PLAYWRIGHT.

KING OF MONTENEGRO'S DRAMA.

BLEND OF ROMANCE AND HUMAN TRUTH.

THE EMPRESS OF THE BALKANS: A Drama in Three Acts, by Nicholas I. Petrovitch-Niegosh, King of Montenegro. Adapted from the Servian original by W. M. Petrovitch and D. J. Volnay, London, Nash, 3s. 6d. net.

A little book that spans three thousand years! From one point of view how modern it is! Here, from the frontispiece look out upon us beneath the simple polo cap we have come to know so well, the strong, rough-hewn features of the very man who has been doing the biggest things in Europe with the smallest nation in the world, writes "S.R.L" in the "Daily Chronicle." Here is the very man who started in these present days of wireless telegraphs and aeroplanes and smokeless powder, a war that has just been waged with every practical resource that modern invention can supply. Here is the very man who kept the whole "concert of the Powers" at bay only a few weeks ago, and has shown so stubborn a mastery, even since then, of the last intricacies of modern diplomacy.

Here, on the other hand, shines a personality, a purpose and ideal of kingship that carry us back to Homer, to the times of David and Solomon and the patriarchal shepherd-kings of ages before them. Here we see the "father of his people," the chieftain priest, fighting, singing, judging, making a tribe into a nation just by the force of that primitive patriotism which marked the heroic age, and by the sheer courage and ability of his people and himself.

THE VISION OF A KING.

Here, in a world, is King Nicholas of Montenegro—a grand old man, despite the defects of his qualities; the "benevolent despot," the soldier, bishop, poet, lawgiver, and first king of the people of the Black Mountain. Here is the play into which he has poured his thoughts and aspirations as frankly as did David into the Psalms, or our own King Alfred into the "Consolations" and the "Handbook." If it had been the trashiest play ever written, it would still have been the work of one of the most remarkable men of modern times. The vision of old King Nicholas, poet already, and with the memory of his far-off Paris school days still with him, sitting down in his rocky citadel to write a play himself, for lack of other craftsmen, so that he might further stir the hearts of those fearless mountaineers of his to "strive and not to yield"—this would still haunt one like some heroic legend. Yet here it is, bound in boards like any matter-of-fact book, packed in brown paper, and sent round by a publisher "for favour of review."

As things turn out, it is by no manner of means a merely trashy play. On the face of it, it is a stirring, cut-and-thrust romantic dram, which a little more nerve and muscle in the English translation would soon turn into a practical success. Stanko—one soon gets used to the rather startling name—is the second son of a mediaeval Prince of Montenegro. He is a warrior—and, at heart, a patriot—to the core, but of soaring ambition. He chafes against the hopelessness of a younger son's lot. He is also deeply in love with Danitza, a high-spirited Montenegrin maiden. It is his dream not only to lead her to the throne of Montenegro, but to conquer all the neighbouring States and to make her "Empress of the Balkans."

At last, after a triumphant victory over the Turks, at enormous odds, their arrives the fiendishly opportune temptation. An envoy of the Sultan offers to make him generalissimo of all the Turkish armies, and to reward him with the "Empire of the Balkans," if he will turn against his own little country. Flushed with success, dazzled and bewildered by the specious prospect, Stanko yields. He tells Danitza. In a scene which would be the making of any popular romantic play, she herself snatches up the "sword of his sires," which he has doffed to buckle on the Turkish scimitar, and defies him in his own tent. As commander of the Turks he is ignominiously defeated by his own countrymen. Danitza herself finds him wounded, and takes him prisoner. In an agony of remorse he stabs himself. He is forgiven as he dies entrusting Danitza to his elder brother, so that she becomes "Empress of the Balkans" after all.

PASSION AND PATRIOTISM.

Even from the purely dramatic point of view, one is amazed at the vigour and life of it all. What could Shakespeare not have done with such a story? There is something of the exaltation of "Henry V"; something of the phychological depth of "Macbeth." As it stands, there is hardly a scene which does not blend drama and romance and human truth in a way that might put some of our most admired melodramatists to shame.

But, above all, it is the spirit of King Nicholas himself—the burning patriotism of the Montenegrin, the passionate dream of driving back for ever the hated Turks from the uttermost boundaries of his mountain-home, and of freeing the whole of the Servian race from alien tyranny—it is this that gives the "Empress of the Balkans" an appeal that nothing can resist.

"I want to see the sky—to breathe fresh air—to hear the sound of clashing swords—the thunder of guns—the shouts and yells of warriors. Books are for monks—arms for warriors."

"Montenegro is a free country, and we are a free people. Can you ever recollect that it has been necessary (oh, that translation!) for one man to be commanded to shed his blood for his country and freedom. . . . . No, we simply have to call, and every man of our mountains responds gladly. Every man willingly offers his life as a sacrifice for liberty."

"Consider each of your fighting men as part of your own body. Preserve their lives as carefully as your own, or even more carefully. Be first in attack and last in retreat. Use good judgment and await opportunities."

"Every Montenegrin woman is far above a queen who has gained her crown by treason."

A WARRIOR HEROINE.

What wonder that the Montenegrins are first-class fighting men when their king feels like that—a king, too, who has led them times and again to victory in his own person and heartened them in defeat, and knows every veteran in the army by his name! Not only so, but there is intense interest in the actual psychology of the characters themselves. One feels that the playwright-king is not writing of mere fancy. One feels that he is telling us of doubts, temptations, ambitions, possibly of actual overtures, that he himself has known—that it has needed, perhaps, a very keen sense of kingly responsibility to withstand.

As against the frank militarism of Stanko, we have the patience and wisdom of the elder brother, George, with his broader outlook towards a brotherly union between "all of the Servian race," to be achieved by other methods than conquest. King Nicholas's own character has, after all, its other side capable of tolerate counsel. Not least, we have the magnificent womanhood of Dantiza—a type of warrior-heroine finely characteristic of the Montenegro of to-day. One need only recall the part played by women in the recent war, so vividly described by Miss Edith Durham and others.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

(DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS).
MEATLESS MULLIGATAWNY SOUP.
OYSTER A LA CREME.
LITTLE BOMBES OF POULTRY-COLD.
DUGLERE'S MUTTON RAGOUT.
SARDINE EGGS.
PLOMBIERE ICE PUDDING.

Oysters, As. 8. Mutton, As. 8. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetable, As. 3. Onions and ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 2-6-0.

MEATLESS MULLIGATAWNY SOUP.

Peel and cut up 5 onions, 4 carrots, 1 turnip, a head or celery, 3 apples and the peel of half a lime; sprinkle them with peppered and salted flour and fry them slowly in fat till they are a light brown. To them add 5 large cupfuls of water, 2 cloves, some whole peppers, parsley herbs green chili and lastly a tablespoonful of curry powder. Bring to the boil and skim as required and cook all for 2 hours at least. Rub all through a sieve, thicken with flour if necessary, add a little sugar, the juice of a lime and serve with rice in a separate dish. This is much improved by the addition of 2 tablespoonfuls of undiluted Milkmaid preserved milk.

OYSTER A LA CREME.

Cook together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour but not to brown; add the strained liquor from 2 dozen oysters, lime juice, salt, tobasco sauce and some preserve, milk or a little cream and let all this boil up well, adding more milk if too thick. Remove the beards from the oysters and stir them into this mixture with the yolk of an egg; this must not boil after the addition of the egg.

LITTLE BOMBES OF POULTRY-COLD.

Make some well flavoured aspic, using stock made from the bones of the poultry as a foundation and adding a little Lemco or such like, to give it a road savoury flavour. Cut the meat into mallish pieces and marinade them in a mixture of sherry, oil, vinegar, onion, juice and tobasco sauce. Have some green peas well cooked and with them and some of the aspic ornament some little china moulds, arrange the meat loosely in the middle and fill up with aspic. Serve in a ring of chopped hard-boiled egg and outside that some tender lettuce leaves tossed in oil, vinegar, pepper and salt with slices of beetroot.

DUGLERE'S MUTTON RAGOUT.

Cut a neck of mutton into cutlets, shortening the bone and using these pieces to make some good stock. Mince a sufficient quantity of onion and carrot and fry them with sugar and salt; when slightly brown put in the meat and continue the frying till the meat is also a light brown. Now add enough stock to cover it, with some herbs and a green chili and let this all simmer for a little, skimming carefully. Then close the vessel and set it to cook very slowly at the side of the fire or in the oven for an hour or two. At the last add a little white wine if liked, and thickening to taste, though it is nicer without to most tastes.

SARDINE EGGS.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and pour into it four well beaten eggs nicely seasoned and six sardines skinned, boned and shredded finely; stir all over the fire till the egg begins to set and serve on toasted bread or devilled biscuits.

PLOMBIERE ICE PUDDING.

Blanch and pound to a paste half a pound of sweet almonds and add them to four large cups of milk brought to the boil, with a teacupful of sugar and four well whisked eggs; cook till it just begins to thicken, then remove from the fire and beat well for three minutes; strain through a sieve and freeze well. Fill a mould with this leaving a hole in the centre which fill with apricot jam to which lime juice and rum may be added; return to the freezer till required.

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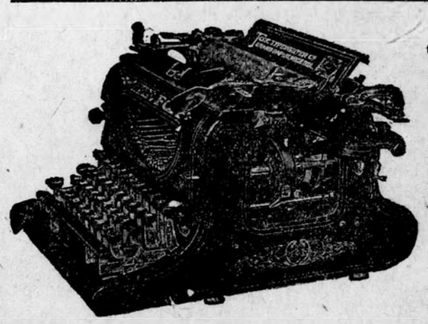

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